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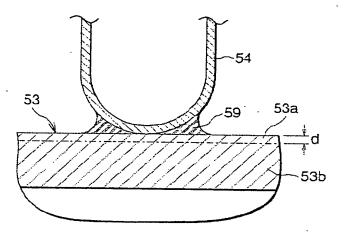
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TITLE

HEAT EXCHANGER, PIPE MATERIAL

AND FIN MATERIAL OF HEAT

EXCHANGER AND MANUFACTURING METHOD OF HEAT EXCHANGER



ABSTRACT :

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a heat exchanger with a fin preventive of

separation from a heat exchanger pipe.

SOLUTION: Among potential A of a surface layer portion 53a on the outer peripheral face of a cooling medium distribution pipe 53, potential B of a core portion 53b except the surface layer portion 53a of the cooling medium distribution pipe 53, potential C of a fin 54 and potential D of a fillet 59 formed on a brazed portion between the cooling medium distribution pipe 53 and the fin 54, A≤C≤D<B is established on a potential basis, namely, the potential A of the surface layer portion 53a on the outer peripheral face of the cooling medium distribution pipe 53: -850 to -800 mV, the potential B of the core portion 53b of the cooling medium distribution pipe 53: -710 to -670 mV, the potential C of the fin 54: -850 to -800 mV, and the potential D of the fillet 59: -850 to -800 mV.

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(54) 【発明の名称】熱交換器、熱交換器用管材、熱交換器用フィン材、および熱交換器の製造方法

#### (57)【要約】

【選択図】

【課題】 フィンが熱交換管から剥がれるのを防止しする熱交換器を提供する。

【解決手段】 冷媒流通管58外周面の表層部58aの電位をA、冷媒流通管58における表層部58aを除いた芯部58bの電位をB、フィン54の電位をC、冷媒流通管58とフィン54とのろう付部に形成されているフィレット59の電位をDとした場合、これらの電位を、電位的にA≤C≤D<Bとする。冷媒流通管53外周面の表層部53aの電位A:-850~-800mV、冷媒流通管53の芯部53bの電位B:-710~-670mV、フィン54の電位C:-850~-800mV、フィレット59の電位D:-850~-800mVである。

図 2

53 59 53a 1 d 53b 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

熱交換管および熱交換管にろう付されたフィンを備えた熱交換器において、

熱交換管外周面の表層部の電位をA、熱交換管における表層部を除りた部分の電位をB、フィンの電位をC、熱交換管とフィンとのろう付部に形成されているフィレットの電位をDとした場合、これらの電位が、電位的にA≤C≤D<Bとなっている熱交換器。

【請求項2】

熱交換管外周面の表層部の電位A:-850~-800mV、熱交換管における表層部を除りた部分の電位B:-710~-670mV、フィンの電位C:-850~-800mV、熱交換管とフィンとのろう付部に形成されているフィレットの電位D:-850~-800mVとなっている請求項1記載の熱交換器。

【請求項3】

熱交換管外周面の表層部がCu0.8~0.6質量%、Mn0.1~0.4質量%、区n1.0~7.0質量%を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりな3AI合金からなり、熱交換管における表層部を除いた部分がCu0.3~0.6質量%、Mn0.1~0.4質量%を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりな3AI合金からなり、フィンが区n0.9~2.8質量%、Mn1.0~1.5質量%、Cu0.15質量%以下を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりな3AI合金からなり、割質量%、区 n5質量%以下を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりな3AI合金からな3請求項1または2記載の熱交換器。

【請求項4】

熱交換管外周面の表層部が、Cu0.3~0.5質量%、Mn0.1~0.3質量%、区 n2.0~3.0質量%を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりなるAI合金からなる 請求項3記載の熱交換器。

【請求項5】

熱交換管における表層部を除りた部分が、CuO.3~0.5質量%、Mn0.1~0.3質量%を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりな3AI合金からなる請求項3または4記載の熱交換器。

【請求項6】

【請求項7】

熱交換管とフィンとのろう付部に形成されているフィレットが、Cu0.2~0.3質量%、Mn0.1~0.2質量%、Zn3質量%以下を含み、残部Alおよび不可避不純物よりなるAl合金からなる請求項3~6のうちのいずれかに記載の熱交換器。

【請求項8】

熱交換管および熱交換管にろう付されたフィンを備えた熱交換器を製造するのに用いられる熱交換器用管材であって、CuO.3~0.6質量%、MNO.1~0.4質量%を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりなるAI合金からなる管材本体と、管材本体の外周面全体を覆うように形成された2~89/m<sup>2</sup> の区内溶射層とによって構成されている熱交換器用管材。

【請求項9】

管材本体が、Cu0.3~0.5質量%、Mn0.1~0.3質量%を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりな3A1合金からな3請求項8記載の熱交換器用管材。

【請求項10】

区n 溶射層の溶射量が 2 ~ 6 分 / m<sup>2</sup> である請求項 8 または 9 記載の熱交換器用管材。

【請求項11】

熱交換管および熱交換管にろう付されたフィンを備えた熱交換器を製造するのに用いられ

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る熱交換器用フィン材であって、区 N O . 9 ~ 2 . 8 質量%、M N 1 . 0 ~ 1 . 5 質量%を含み、残部 A | および不可避不純物よりなる A | 合金からなる芯材と、芯材の少なくとも片面にクラッドされかって u O . 1 ~ 0 . 4 質量%、M N O . 1 ~ 0 . 8 質量%を含み、残部 A | および不可避不純物よりなる A | 合金 ろうからなる皮材とによって構成されている熱交換器用フィン材。

【請求項12】

芯材が、区内2.3~2.7質量%、Mn1.1~1.3質量%を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりな3AI合金からなる請求項11記載の熱交換器用フィン材。

【請求項13】

皮材が、Cu0.1~0.3質量%、Mn0.1~0.3質量%を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりなるAI合金ろうからなる請求項11または12記載の熱交換器用フィン材。

【請求項14】

芯材の片面への皮材のクラット率が8~12%である請求項11~18のうちのいずれか に記載の熱交換器用フィン材。

【請求項15】

芯材の片面への皮材のクラット率が9~11%である請求項11~18のうちのいずれか に記載の熱交換器用フィン材。

【請求項16】

請求項8~10のうちのいずれかに記載の熱交換器用管材と、請求項11~15のうちのいずれかに記載の熱交換器用フィン材とをろう付することを特徴とする熱交換器の製造方法。

【請求項17】

圧縮機、コンデンサおよびエパポレータを構えかつフロン系冷媒を使用するカーエアコンを有しており、コンデンサが請求項1~7のうちのいずれかに記載の熱交換器からなる車両。

【請求項18】

圧縮機、コンデンサおよびエパポレータを備えかっフロン系冷媒を使用するカーエアコンを有しており、エパポレータが請求項1~7のうちのいずれかに記載の熱交換器からなる 車両。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【技術分野】

[0001]

この発明は、たとえばフロン系冷媒を使用するカーエアコンのコンデンサやエパポレータ、CO2冷媒を使用するカーエアコンのガスクーラやエパポレータ、自動車用オイルクーラ、自動車用ラジエータなどとして使用される熱交換器、熱交換器用管材、熱交換器用フィン材、および熱交換器の製造方法に関する。

[0002]

この明細書および請求の範囲において、「電位」とは、PH3の5wt%NoCl水溶液中において、飽和カロメル電極を使用して測定した電位を意味するものとする。また、当然のことながら、元素記号で表現された金属には、その合金は含まれない。

【背景技術】

[0003]

たとえば、フロン系冷媒を使用したカーエアコン用コンデンサとして、互 II に間隔をおいて平行に配置された 1 対のヘッダと、両端がされてれ両ヘッダに接続された並列状の偏平状熱交換管と、隣り合う熱交換管の間の通風間隙に配置されるとともに、両熱交換管にろう付されたコルゲートフィンとを備えたものは知られている。このようなコンデンサは、アルミニウムまたはアルミニウム合金(以下、両者を含んでアルミニウムと称する)からなるヘッダ材と、アルミニウムからなる管材と、アルミニウム製芯材の両面にアルミニウムろう製皮材がクラッドされたプレージングシートからなるフィン材とを用意し、ヘッ

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ダと管材および管材とフィン材とを同時にろう付することにより製造されている。

[0004]

ところで、上述したコンデンサにおいて、熱交換管からの冷媒の洩れを防止するために、熱交換管における孔食の発生を防止する必要がある。

[0005]

従来、熱交換管にあける孔食の発生を防止するために、製造されたコンデンサにおけるフィンや、熱交換管とフィンとのろう付部に形成されているフィレットを電位的に卑とし、フィレット、フィンおよび熱交換管を、この順序で徐々に電位的に貴とした熱交換器が提案されている(特許文献 1 参照)。

[0006]

この熱交換器によれば、フィレットの犠牲腐食効果により熱交換管への孔食の発生が防止されているとともに、フィンの腐食が防止されている。

[0007]

しかしながら、特許文献1 に記載された熱交換器においては、フィレットが犠牲腐食されるので、フィンが熱交換管から剥がれ、その結果熱交換管とフィンとの間の伝熱性が低下し、熱交換性能が低下するという問題がある。

【特許文献1】特開平10-81981号公報

【発明の開示】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

[0008]

この発明の目的は、上記問題を解決し、フィンが熱交換管から剥がれるのを防止しする熱交換器を提供することにある。

【課題を解決するための手段】

[0009]

本発明は、上記目的を達成するために以下の態様からなる。

[0010]

1)熱交換管あよび熱交換管にろう付されたフィンを備えた熱交換器において、熱交換管外周面の表層部の電位をA、熱交換管における表層部を除いた部分の電位をB、フィンの電位をC、熱交換管とフィンとのろう付部に形成されているフィレットの電位をDとした場合、これらの電位が、電位的にA≤C≤D<Bとなっている熱交換器。

[0011]

上記1)の熱交換器において、電位的にA≤C≤D<Bとなっていることは、CはAと同じ電位またはAよりも貴であり、DはCと同じ電位またはCよりも貴であり、BはDよりも貴であることを表す。また、この発明の熱交換器において、熱交換外周面の表層部とは、たとえば最表面から0.15mmの深さまでの部分を表す。

[0012]

2)熱交換管外周面の表層部の電位A:-850~-800mV、熱交換管における表層部を除いた部分の電位B:-710~-670mV、フィンの電位C:-850~-800mV、熱交換管とフィンとのろう付部に形成されているフィレットの電位D:-850~-800mVとなっている上記1)記載の熱交換器。

[0013]

3) 熱交換管外周面の表層部がCu0.3~0.6質量%、Mn0.1~0.4質量%、区n1.0~7.0質量%を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりなるAI合金からなり、熱交換管における表層部を除りた部分がCu0.3~0.6質量%、Mn0.1~0.4質量%を含み、残部AI および不可避不純物よりなるAI合金からなり、フィンが区n0.9~2.8質量%、Mn1.0~1.5質量%、Cu0.15質量%以下を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりなるAI合金からなり、熱交換管とフィンとのろう付部に形成されているフィレットがCu0.1~0.4質量%、Mn0.05~0.3質量%、 2n5質量%以下を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりなるAI合金からなる上記1)または2)記載の熱交換器。

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[0014]

上記 8) の熱交換器において、フィレット中の区の含有量は 0 質量%の場合も含む。また、上記 8) の熱交換器において、熱交換管とフィンとのろう付は、 8 にを含むろう材を用いて行われるので、熱交換管とフィンとのろう付部に形成されているフィレットには、 当然のことながら 8 にが含まれるが、この 8 には本発明の熱交換器には何ら影響を与えないので、ここでは 8 に含有量については言及しない。なお、上記フィレット中の 8 に含有量は、通常 8 ・0 ~ 1 8 ・0 質量%程度である。

[0015]

4)熱交換管外周面の表層部が、CuO、3~0、5質量%、MnO、1~0、3質量%、区n2、0~3、0質量%を含み、残部Alおよび不可避不純物よりなるAl合金からなる上記3)記載の熱交換器。

[0016]

5)熱交換管における表層部を除いた部分が、Cu0.3~0.5質量%、Mn0.1~0.3質量%を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりなるAI合金がらなる上記3)または4)記載の熱交換器。

[0017]

6)フィンが、区 n 2 · 0 ~ 2 · 5 質量%、M n 1 · 1 ~ 1 · 3 質量%、C u 0 · 1 質量%以下を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりな了AI合金からなる上記3)~5)のうちのいずれかに記載の熱交換器。

[0018]

上記 6)の 熱交換器において、フィン中のCu含有量は 0 質量%の場合も含む。

[0019]

7)熱交換管とフィンとのろう付部に形成されているフィレットが、Cu0.2~0.8 質量%、Mn0.1~0.2質量%、区n3質量%以下を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりなるAI合金からなる上記3)~6)のうちのいずれかに記載の熱交換器。

[0020]

上記7)の熱交換器において、フィレット中の区の含有量は0質量%の場合も含む。

[0021]

8)熱交換管および熱交換管にろう付されたフィンを備えた熱交換器を製造するのに用いられる熱交換器用管材であって、CuO.3~0.6質量%、Mn0.1~0.4質量%を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりなるAI合金からなる管材本体と、管材本体の外周面全体を覆うように形成された2~89/m²の区m溶射層とによって構成されている熱交換器用管材。

[0022]

9)管材本体が、Cu0.3~0.5質量%、Mn0.1~0.3質量%を含み、残部Alおよび不可避不純物よりなるAl合金からなる上記8)記載の熱交換器用管材。

[0023]

10) Z n 溶射層の溶射量が 2 ~ 6 分 / m <sup>2</sup> である上記8)または 9) 記載の熱交換器用管材

[0024]

11) 熱交換管および熱交換管にろう付されたフィンを備えた熱交換器を製造するのに用いられる熱交換器用フィン材であって、区n 0.9~2.8質量%、Mn 1.0~1.5質量%を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりなるAI合金からなる芯材と、芯材の少なくとも片面にクラッドされかつCu 0.1~0.4質量%、Mn 0.1~0.3質量%を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりなるAI合金ろうからなる皮材とによって構成されている熱交換器用フィン材。

[0025]

12) 芯材が、区内 2. 3~2. 7質量%、Mn 1. 1~1. 3質量%を含み、残部Aiおよび不可避不純物よりなるAI合金からなる上記11)記載の熱交換器用フィン材。

[0026]

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13)皮材が、Cu 0. 1~0. 3質量%、Mn 0. 1~0. 3質量%を含み、残部AI および不可避不純物よりなるAI合金ろうからなる上記11)または12)記載の熱交換器用フィン材。

[0027]

[0028]

15) 芯材の片面への皮材のクラッド率が 9 ~ 1 1 %である上記 11) ~ 18) のうちのいずれかに記載の熱交換器用フィン材。

[0029]

16)上記8)~10)のすちのいずれかに記載の熱交換器用管材と、上記11)~15)のすちのいずれかに記載の熱交換器用フィン材とをろう付することを特徴とする熱交換器の製造方法

[0030]

17) 圧縮機、コンデンサおよびエパポレータを備えかっフロン系冷媒を使用するカーエアコンを有しており、コンデンサが上記1)~7)のうちのいずれかに記載の熱交換器がらなる車両。

[0031]

18)圧縮機、コンデンサおよびエバポレータを備えかっフロン系冷媒を使用するカーエアコンを有しており、エバポレータが上記1)~7)のうちのいずれかに記載の熱交換器からなる車両。

【発明の効果】

[0032]

上記1)の熱交換器によれば、熱交換管に孔食が発生することを防止しすることはもちろんのこと、フィンが熱交換管がら剥がれることを抑制することができる。したがって、熱交換性能が長期間にわたって維持される。

[0033]

上記2)~7)の熱交換器によっても上記1)の場合と同様な効果を奏する。

[0034]

上記8)~10)の熱交換器用管材を、上記11)~15)の熱交換器用フィン材と組み合わせることにより、上記1)~7)の熱交換器を簡単に製造することができる。

[0035]

上記16)の熱交換器の製造方法によれば、上記1)~7)の熱交換器を簡単に製造することができる。

【発明を実施するための最良の形態】

[0036]

以下、この発明の実施形態を、図面を参照して説明する。

[0037]

図 1 はこの発明を適用したカーエアコン用コンデンサを示し、図 2 は冷媒流通管とコルゲートフィンとのろう付部を拡大して示す。また、図 3 はカーエアコン用コンデンサの製造方法を示す。

[0038]

図1において、フロン系冷媒を使用するカーエアコンに用いられるコンデンサ(50)は、互いに間隔をおいて平行に配置された1対のアルミニウム製ヘッゲ(51)(52)と、両端がやれでれ両ヘッゲ(51)(52)に接続された並列状のアルミニウム押出形材製製偏平状冷媒流通管(53)(熱交換管)と、隣り合う冷媒流通管(53)の間の通風間隙に配置されるとともに、両冷媒流通管(53)にろう付されたアルミニウム製コルゲートフィン(54)と、第1ヘッゲ(51)の周壁上端部に接続された入口管(55)と、第2ヘッゲ(52)の周壁下端部に接続された出口管(56)と、第1ヘッゲ(51)の中程より上方位置の内部に設けられた第1仕切板(57)と、第2ヘッゲ(52)の中程より下方位置の内部に設けられた第2仕切板(58)とを備えている。

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なお、冷燥流通管としては、電凝管からなるものが用いられてもよい。

#### [0039]

入口管(55)と第1仕切板(57)の間の冷媒流通管(53)の本数、第1仕切板(57)と第2仕切板(58)の間の冷媒流通管(53)の本数、第2仕切板(58)と出口管(56)の間の冷媒流通管(53)の本数がせれせれ上から順次減少されて通路群を構成しており、入口管(55)から流入した気相の冷媒が、出口管(56)より液相となって流出するまでに、コンデンサ内を各通路那単位に蛇行状に流れるようになされている。

#### [0040]

図2に示すように、冷媒流通管(53)外周面における最表面から深さん(=0.15) M m までの表層部(53a)の電位をA、冷媒流通管(53)における表層部(53a)を除りた部分(53b) (以下、芯部という) の電位をB、コルゲートフィン(54)の電位をC、冷媒流通管(53) とコルゲートフィン(54)とのろう付部に形成されているフィレット(59)の電位をDとした場合、これらの電位が、電位的にA  $\leq$  C  $\leq$  D < B となっている。すなわち、冷媒流通管(53)外周面の表層部(53a)の電位A: $-850\sim-800$  m V、冷媒流通管(53)の芯部(53b)の電位B: $-710\sim-670$  m V、コルゲートフィン(54)の電位C: $-850\sim-800$  m V、フィレット(59)の電位D: $-850\sim-800$  m V となっている。ここで、上記電位A  $\sim$  D が電位的にA  $\leq$  C  $\leq$  D < B > E  $\sim$  B  $\sim$  B  $\sim$  B  $\sim$  C  $\sim$  B  $\sim$  B  $\sim$  C  $\sim$  C

#### [0041]

ここで、冷媒流通管(58)外周面の表層部(58a)は、Cu 0. 3~0. 6 質量%、Mn 0. 1~0. 4 質量%、区n 1. 0~7. 0 質量%を含み、残部A | および不可避不純物よりなるA | 合金からなり、冷媒流通管(58)の芯部(53b)は、Cu 0. 3~0. 6 質量%、Mn 0. 1~0. 4 質量%を含み、残部A | および不可避不純物よりなるA | 合金からなる。

#### [0042]

冷媒流通管 (53)外周面の表層部 (53a)の区内は表層部 (53a)の電位を卑にし、芯部 (53b) との電位差を大きくすることにより、表層部 (53a)を犠牲腐食させて冷媒流通管 (53)の耐孔食性を向上させるという効果を奏するが、その含有量が 1.0 質量%未満であれば上記効果が得られずに冷媒流通管 (53)の耐孔食性が確保されず、7.0 質量%を越えると表層部 (53a)が過剰に腐食して白粉が発生したり、コルゲートフィン (54)の剥がれが発生したりする。したがって、表層部 (53a)の区内含有量は  $1.0 \sim 7.0$  質量%とすべきであるが、 $2.0 \sim 3.0$  質量%であることが好ましい。なお、表層部 (53a)のC 山含有量は  $0.3 \sim 0.5$  質量%であることが好ましく、Mn含有量は  $0.1 \sim 0.3$  質量%であることが好ましい。

#### [0043]

冷媒流通管(53)の芯部(53b)のCuは芯部(53b)の電位を貴にし、表層部(53a)との電位差を大きくすることにより、表層部(53a)を犠牲腐食させて冷媒流通管(53)の耐孔食性を向上させるという効果を奏するが、その含有量が0.3質量%未満であれば上記効果が得られずに冷媒流通管(53)の耐孔食性が確保されず、0.6質量%を越えるとAIに対し貴金属のCuが存在することによりAIが犠牲腐食されてしまい自己耐食性が低下する。したがって、芯部(53b)のCu含有量は0.3~0.6質量%とすべきであるが、0.3~0.5質量%であることが好ましい。また、芯部(53b)のMnは、Cuと同様に、芯部(53b)の電位を貴にし、表層部(53a)との電位差を大きくすることにより、表層部(53a)を犠牲腐食させて冷媒流通管(53)の耐孔食性を向上させるという効果を奏するが、その含有量が0.1質量%未満であれば上記効果が得られずに冷媒流通管(53)の耐孔食性が確保されず、0.4質量%を越えると冷媒流通管(53)を押出成形するさいの加工性が低下する。したがって、芯部(53b)のMn含有量は0.1~0.4質量%とすべきであるが、0.1~0

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. 3質量%であることが好ましい。

[0044]

コルゲートフィン(54)は、区n 0 . 9 ~ 2 . 8 質量%、Mn 1 . 0 ~ 1 . 5 質量%、Cu 0 . 1 5 質量%以下を含み、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりなるAI合金がらなる。 【 0 0 4 5】

[0046]

冷 媒 流 通 管 (53) とコルゲートフィン (54) とのろう付部に形成されているフィレット (59) は、Cu0.1~0.4質量%、Mn0.05~0.3質量%、Zn5質量%以下を含み 、残部AIおよび不可避不純物よりな3AI合金からなる。フィレット(59)のCuはフィ レット(59)の電位を貴にして冷媒流通管(58)の表層部(58a)やコルケートフィン(54)と同 程度にし、フィン(54)の剥がれを防止するという効果を奏するが、その含有量が0.1質 量 % 未 満 で あ れ ば フィ レ ッ ト (59)の 電 位 を 十 分 に 貴 に す る こ と が で き ず 、 フィ レ ッ ト (59) の腐食によりフィン(54)の剥がれが発生し、0. 4質量%を越えると上述した自己耐食性 の低下が生じる。したがって、フィレット(59)のCu含有量は0. 1~0. 4質量%とす ペきであるが、0.2~0.8質量%であることが好ましい。フィレット(59)のMNは、 С ц と 同 様 に 、 フィレット (59)の 電 位 を 貴 に し て 冷 媒 流 通 管 (53)の 表 層 部 (53a)や コルゲ ートフィン(54)と同程度にし、フィン(54)の剝がれを防止するという効果を奏するが、や の含有量が 0.05質量%未満であればフィレット(59)の上記効果が十分ではなく、0. 3質量%を越えるとフィレット(59)の上述した自己耐食性が低下する。したがって、フィ レット(59)のMN含有量は0.05~0.3質量%とすべきであるが、0.1~0.2質 量%であることが好ましい。さらに、フィレット(59)の区内はフィレット(59)の電位を卑 にしフィレット(59)の腐食を促進させてフィン(54)の剥がれを発生させるから、区内含有 量は5質量%以下とすべきであるが、3質量%以下であることが好ましい。なお、後述す るように、冷媒流通管(58)とコルゲートフィン(54)とはSiを含むろう材を用いてろう付 されているので、フィレット(59)には当然のことながらSiか含まれるが、このSiはコ ンデンサ(50)の耐食性には何ら影響を与えないので、ここではSi含有量については詳し く言及しない。但し、フィレット(59)中のSi含有量は、通常3.0~13.0質量%程 度である。

[0047]

冷媒流通管(53)の表層部(53a)および芯部(53b)、コルゲートフィン(54)ならびにフィレット(59)が、上述した組成の合金からなることにより、表層部(53a)の電位 A、芯部(53b)の電位 B、コルゲートフィン(54)の電位 C、フィレットの電位 D を、電位的に A  $\leq$  C  $\leq$  D  $\leq$  B とすることができるとともに、電位 A:  $-850\sim-800$  m V、電位 B:  $-710\sim-670$  m V、電位 C:  $-850\sim-800$  m V、電位 D:  $-850\sim-800$  m V とすることができる。

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[0048]

コンデンサ(50)は次のようにして製造される。

[0049]

まず、複数の冷媒流通管材(60)(熱交換器用管材)と、複数のコルゲートフィン材(61)と、冷媒流通管材(60)と同数の管材挿入穴を有する1対のアルミニウム製ヘッタ材(図示略)とを用意する。

[0050]

[0051]

管状本体(60a)のCuは、製造されたコンデンサ(50)の冷媒流通管(53)における芯部(53b)の電位を貴にし、表層部(53a)との電位差を大きくして表層部(53a)を犠牲腐食させ、これにより冷媒流通管(53)の耐孔食性を向上させるという効果を奏するが、その含有量が 0.3 質量%未満であれば上記効果が得られずに冷媒流通管材(60)から形成される冷媒流通管(53)の耐孔食性が確保されず、 0.6 質量%を越えると冷媒流通管材(60)から形成される冷媒流通管(53)の自己耐食性が低下する。したがって、管状本体(60a)のCu含有量は 0.3~0.6 質量%とすべきであるが、 0.3~0.5 質量%であることが好ましい。また、管状本体(60a)のMnは管状本体(60a)の強度を増大させるとともに、製造されたコンデンサ(50)の冷媒流通管(53)における芯部(53b)の電位を貴にし、表層部(53a)との電位差を広げて表層部(53a)を犠牲腐食させ、これにより冷媒流通管(53)の耐孔食性を向上させるという効果を奏するが、その含有量が 0.1 質量%未満であればこの効果が得られずに冷媒流通管材(60)から形成される冷媒流通管(53)の耐孔食性が確保されず、 0.4質量%を越えると管状本体(60a)を押出成形するさいの加工性が低下する。したがって、管状本体(60a)のMn含有量は 0.1~0.4質量%とすべきであるが、 0.1~0.3質量%であることが好ましい。

[0052]

Z n 溶射層(60b)を形成するZ n は、後述するろう付のさいに管状本体(60a)外周面に拡散し、冷媒流通管材(60) から形成される冷媒流通管(53)の表層部(53a)の電位を卑にして犠牲腐食させることにより、冷媒流通管(53)に孔食が発生するのを防止する効果を有するが、その溶射量が2分/ $m^2$  未満ではこの効果が得られず、8分/ $m^2$  を越えるとフィレット(59)中に拡散してフィレット(59)の電位を卑にし、これによりコルゲートフィン(54)の冷媒流通管(53) からの剥がれが生じやすくなる。したがって、Z n 溶射量は2~8分/ $m^2$  とすべきであるが、2~6分/ $m^2$  であることが好ましい。

[0053]

[0054]

コルゲートフィン材(61)の芯材(61 $\alpha$ )の区内は、製造されたコンデンサ(50)のコルゲートフィン(54)の電位をコントロールし、冷媒流通管(53)の表層部(53 $\alpha$ )およびフィレット(59)の電位と同程度にするという効果を奏するが、その含有量が 0 . 9 質量%未満であれ

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はコルゲートフィン(54)の電位が貴になりすぎ、2.8質量%を越えるとコルゲートフィン(54)の耐食性が低下する。したがって、芯材(61a)の区n含有量は0.9~2.8質量%とすべきであるが、2.3~2.7質量%であることが好ましい。また、芯材(61a)のMnはコルゲートフィン材(61)から形成されるコルゲートフィン(54)の強度を増大させるという効果を奏するが、その含有量が1.0質量%未満であればコルゲートフィン(54)の強度が不足し、1.5質量%を越えるとコルゲートフィン材(61)の成形が困難になる。したがって、芯材(61a)のMn含有量は1.0~1.5質量%とすべきであるが、1.1~1.3質量%であることが好ましい。さらに、芯材(61a)のCuは、製造されたコンデンサ(50)におけるフィン材(61)から形成されたコルゲートフィン(54)の電位を貴にし、フィレット(59)の犠牲腐食を促進させるとともに、フィン(54)の自己耐食性を低下させるものであるから、Cu含有量は0.03質量%以下とすべきである。

[0055]

コルゲートフィン材(61)の皮材(61b)のSiは、皮材(61b)がろう材として作用するために必要なものであり、その含有量を7.9~9.5質量%とすべきである。皮材(61b)のCuはフィレット(59)の電位を貴にする効果を有するが、その含有量が0.1質量%未満ではこの効果は得られず、0.4質量%を越えると粒界腐食が発生して自己耐食性が低下する。したがって、皮材(61b)のCu含有量は0.1~0.4質量%とすべきであるが、0.1~0.3質量%であることが好ましい。皮材(61b)のMNはフィレット(59)の電位を貴にする効果を有するが、その含有量が0.1質量%未満ではこの効果は得られず、0.3質量%を越えると粒界腐食が発生して自己耐食性が低下する。したがって、皮材(61b)のMN含有量は0.1~0.3質量%とすべきである。

[0056]

ついで、1対のヘッダ材を間隔をおいて配置するとともに、複数の冷媒流通管材(60)とコルゲートフィン材(61)とを交互に配置し、冷媒流通管材(60)の両端部をヘッダ材の管材挿入穴に挿入する。その後、これらにフッ化物系フラックス(フッ化カリウムとフッ化アルミニウムとの共晶組成近傍のもの)を塗布し、窒素ガス雰囲気中において所定温度に加熱することにより、冷媒流通管材(60)とヘッダ材とをヘッダ材に設けられたろう材層を利用してろう付するとともに、冷媒流通管材(60)とコルゲートフィン材(61)とを、コルゲートフィン材(61)の皮材(61b)を利用して同時にろう付する。こうして、カーエアコン用コンデンサ(50)が製造される。

[0057]

コンデンサは、圧縮機およびエパポレータとともにフロン系 冷燥を使用する冷凍サイクルを構成し、カーエアコンとして車両、たとえば自動車に搭載される。

[0058]

次に、本発明の具体的実施例について比較例とともに説明する。

[0059]

実施例1

奏 1 に示す組成を有する合金を用いて管状本体(60a)を押出成形し、管状本体(60a)の外周面全体に区 n 溶射層(60b)を4 9 / m 2 形成することにより、冷媒流通管材(60)を得た。また、芯材(61a)および芯材(61a)の両面にクラットされた皮材(61b)が、 せれぞれ 表 2 に示す組成を有するコルゲートフィン材(61)を形成した。コルゲートフィン材(61)における芯材(61a)の片面への皮材(61b)のクラッド率は 1 0%である。また、適当なヘッゲ材を用意した。

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【表 1 】

				<b>≫</b> E	組 成(wt%)	(%			
	ΑI	n O	Mn	S i	n e	Mg	Cr	Zn	- L
阜施例 1	残	0.49	0.29	90.0	0.15	0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.01
L較例 1	残	0.15	0.02	0.10	0.21	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
上較例 2	残	0.40	0.19	0.05	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

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[0060]

#### 【衰2】

					組向	成(wt%)			
		ΑI	S i	F e	1	c Z	Ø ⊠	Zn	i T
44年	芯材	媄	0.35	0.17	<0.01	1.2	<0.01	1.1	<0.01
- Kar	皮材	凝	8.8	0.16	0.3	0.1	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
上款6回1	さ村	残	0.35	0.20	<0.01	1.2	<0.01	1.2	<0.01
トレギス [7:]	皮村	残	8.9	0.20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	1.2	<0.01
丁芸匠の	芯村	残	0.36	0.18	<0.01	1.2	<0.01	1.1	<0.01
	皮材	残	8.8	0.19	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01

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#### [0061]

ついで、冷媒流通管材(60)とコルゲートフィン材(61)とヘッゲ材を上述した実施形態と同様にして組み合わせ、これらにフッ化物系フラックス(フッ化カリウムとフッ化アルミニウムとの共晶組成近傍のもの)を塗布し、窒素がス雰囲気中において所定温度に加熱することにより、冷媒流通管材(60)とヘッゲ材とをヘッゲ材に設けられたろう材層を利用してろう付するとともに、冷媒流通管材(60)とコルゲートフィン材(61)とを、コルゲートフィン材(61)の皮材(61b)を利用して同時にろう付し、カーエアコン用コンデンサ(50)を製

造した。

#### [0062]

コンデンサ(50)の冷媒流通管(53)外周面における表面から0.15 mmまでの表層部(58a)の組成および電位、コルゲートフィン(54)の組成および電位、ならびにろう付により形成されたフィレット(59)の組成および電位は、それぞれ表3 に示す通りであった。なお、コンデンサ(50)の冷媒流通管(53)の芯部(53b)の組成は表1 に示すろう付前の管状本体(60a)の組成と同じであり、その電位は-690 m Vであった。

【表3】

			組 成(wt%)			
		ΑI	Cu	Mn	Zn	電位(mV)
	管表層部	残	0.49	0.29	1.7	-840
   実施例1	フィン	残	0.07	1.1	1.1	-840
	フィレット	残	0.30	0.1	2.7	-830
	管芯部	残	0.49	0.29	_	-690
	管表層部	残	0.10	<0.01	3.0	-950
上較例 1	フィン	残	0.10	1.2	1.1	-900
エレギス ひり 「	フィレット	残	<0.01	0.1	3.6	-960
	管芯部	残	0.10	0.01	<del>-</del>	-730
	管表層部	残	0.39	0.22	2.2	-830
上較例 2	フィン	残	0.04	1.1	1.2	-840
1 10 1X 17 1	フィレット	残	<0.01	0.1	3.9	-920
	管芯部	残	0.40	0.23		-695

[0063]

#### 比較例1

表1に示す組成を有するJIS A1100を用いて実施例1と同様な形状の管状本体を押出成形し、その外周面の全体に区n溶射層を109/m²形成することにより、冷媒流通管材を得た。また、芯材および芯材の両面にクラッドされた皮材が、それぞれ表2に示す組成を有するコルゲートフィン材を形成した。コルゲートフィンにおける芯材の片面への皮材のクラッド率は10%である。

[0064]

つりで、管材とコルゲートフィン材、および適当なヘッダ材を使用し、実施例1と同様 にしてカーエアコン用コンデンサを製造した。

#### [0065]

製造されたコンデンサの冷媒流通管外周面における表面から 0. 15 mmまでの表層部の組成および電位、ろう付後のコルゲートフィンの組成および電位、ならびにろう付により形成されたフィレットの組成および電位は、それぞれ表 3 に示す通りであった。なお、ろう付後の管の表層部を除りた部分の組成はJIS A 1 1 0 0 と同じであり、その電位は - 7 3 0 m V であった。

[0066]

#### 比較例2

表1に示す組成を有する合金を用いて実施例1と同様な形状の管状本体を押出成形し、 さの外周面の全体に区n溶射層を4分/m²形成することにより、冷媒流通管材を得た。 また、芯材および芯材の両面にクラッドされた皮材が、それぞれ表2に示す組成を有する コルゲートフィン材を形成した。コルゲートフィン材における芯材の片面への皮材のクラ ッド率は10%である。

[0067]

ついで、管材とコルゲートフィン材、および適当なヘッダ材を使用し、実施例1と同様

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にしてカーエアコン用コンデンサを製造した。

#### [0068]

製造された冷媒流通管外周面における表面から 0. 15 mmまでの表層部の組成および電位、ろう付後のコルゲートフィンの組成および電位、ならびにろう付により形成されたフィレットの組成および電位は、それぞれ表 8 に示す通りであった。なお、ろう付後の管の表層部を除いた部分の組成は表 1 に示すものと同じであり、その電位は - 6 9 0 m V であった。

#### [0069]

#### 評価試験

実施例1 および比較例1~2のカーエアコン用コンデンサについて、酸性環境耐食性試験(40日)および塩ー乾ー湿ー冷ー熱サイクル試験(168日)をされざれ実施した。せの後、各カーエアコン用コンデンサから冷媒流通管を切り出し、コルゲートフィンを冷媒流通管へのろう付部から約5 mm離れた個所(図2でいえば冷媒流通管(53)の上面から上方に約5 mm離れた個所)で切断し、コルゲートフィンの冷媒流通管への全ろう付長さに対する、コルゲートフィンが冷媒流通管にろう付されて残っている長さの比率を測定してフィン接合残存率を求めた。その結果を表4に示す。

#### 【表4】

	フ・	ィン接合残存率(%)
	酸性環境試験	塩-乾-湿-冷-熱サイクル試験
実施例1	60~75	85~95
比較例1	0~5	0~5
比較例 2	25~45	5 0 ~ 7 O

#### [0070]

図4~図7はこの発明を適用したカーエアコン用エパポレータを示す。なお、以下の説明において、図4の上下、左右をされてれ上下、左右といい、熱交換管群の隣接する熱交換管とうしの間の通風間隙を流れる空気の下流側(図4に矢印Xで示す方向、図5の右側)を前、これと反対側を後というものとする。

#### [0071]

図4において、フロン系冷媒を使用するカーエアコンに用いられるエパポレータ(1)は、上下方向に間隔をおいて配置されたアルミニウム製冷媒入出側タンク(2)およびアルミニウム製冷媒ターン側タンク(3)と、両タンク(2)(3)間に設けられた熱交換コア部(4)とを備えている。

#### [0072]

冷媒入出側タンク(2)は、前側(通風方向下流側)に位置する冷媒入ロヘッダ部(5)と後側(通風方向上流側)に位置する冷媒出ロヘッダ部(6)とを構えている。冷媒ターン側タンク(3)は、前側に位置する冷媒流入側ヘッダ部(7)と後側に位置する冷媒流出側ヘッダ部(8)とを構えている。

#### [0073]

熱交換コア部(4)は、左右方向に間隔をおいて並列状に配置された複数の熱交換管(9)からなる熱交換管群(11)が、前後方向に並んで複数列、ここでは2列配置されることにより構成されている。各熱交換管群(11)の隣接する熱交換管(9)どうしの間の通風間隙、および各熱交換管群(11)の左右両端の熱交換管(9)の外側にはそれぞれコルゲートフィン(12)が配置されて熱交換管(9)にろう付されている。左右両端のコルゲートフィン(12)の外側にはそれぞれアルミニウム製サイドプレート(13)が配置されてコルゲートフィン(12)にろう付されている。そして、前側熱交換管群(11)の熱交換管(9)の上下両端は冷媒入ロヘッゲ部(5)および冷媒流入側ヘッゲ部(7)に接続され、後側熱交換管群(11)の熱交換管(9)の上下両端部は冷媒出ロヘッゲ部(6)および冷媒流出側ヘッゲ部(8)に接続されている。

[0074]

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図5 および図 6 に示すように、冷媒入出側タンク(2)は、両面にろう材層を有するアルミニウムプレージングシート から形成されかつ熱交換管(9)が接続されたプレート状の第 1 部材(14)と、アルミニウム押出形材から形成されたペア材よりなりかつ第 1 部材(14)の上側を覆う第 2 部材(15)と、左右両端開口を閉鎖するアルミニウム製キャップ(16)(17)とよりなる。

[0075]

第1部材(14)は、その前後両側部分に、それぞれ中央部が下方に突出した曲率の小さり横断面円弧状の湾曲部(18)を有している。各湾曲部(18)に、前後方向に長い複数の管挿通穴(19)が、左右方向に間隔をおいて形成されている。前後両湾曲部(18)の管挿通穴(19)は、それぞれ左右方向に関して同一位置にある。前側湾曲部(18)の前縁および後側湾曲部(18)の後縁に、それぞれ立ち上がり壁(18a)が全長にわたって一体に形成されている。また、第1部材(14)の両湾曲部(18)間の平坦部(21)に、複数の貫通穴(22)が左右方向に間隔をおいて形成されている。

[0076]

第2部材(15)は下方に開口した横断面略m字状であり、左右方向に伸ひる前後両壁(23)と、前後両壁(23)間の中央部に設けられかつ左右方向に伸びるとともに冷媒入出側タンク(2)内を前後2つの空間に仕切る仕切壁(24)と、前後両壁(23)あよび仕切壁(24)の上端とうしをされずれ一体に連結する上方に突出した2つの円弧状連結壁(25)とを備えている。第2部材(15)の両側縁部、すなわち前後両壁(23)の下縁部に、それずれへッタ部(5)(6)内方に突出しかつ第1部材(14)側(下側)に突出した管受け突起(26)が全長にわたって一体に形成されている。後側の管受け突起(26)の前面上部と、仕切壁(24)の下端部とは、分流用抵抗板(27)の後側部分にあける左右両端部を除いた部分には、左右方向に長い複数の冷媒通過穴(28A)(28B)が左右方向に間隔をおいて貫通状に形成されている。仕切壁(24)の下端は前後両壁(23)の下端よりも下方に突出してあり、その下縁に、下方に突出しかつ第1部材(14)の貫通穴(22)にめ入れられる複数の突起(24a)が左右方向に間隔をおいて一体に形成されている。突起(24a)は、仕切壁(24)の所定部分を切除することにより形成されている。

[0077]

各キャップ(16)(17)はペア材からプレス、鍛造または切削などにより形成されたものであり、左右方向内面に第1 および第2部材(14)(15)の左右両端部が め入れられる凹所が形成されている。右側キャップ(17)には、冷媒入ロヘッダ部(5)内に通じる冷媒流入口(17a)と、冷媒出ロヘッダ部(6)内における分流用抵抗板(27)よりも上方の部分に通じる冷媒流出口(17b)が形成されている。また、右側キャップ(17)に、冷媒流入口(17a)に通じる冷媒入口(29a)および冷媒流出口(17b)に通じる冷媒出口(29b)を有するアルミニウム製冷媒入出部材(29)がろう付されている。

[0078]

せして、両部材(14)(15)が、第2部材(15)の突起(24a)が第1部材(14)の貫通穴(22)に挿通されてかしめられることにより、第1部材(14)の前後の立ち上がり壁(18a)の上端面が第2部材(15)の前後両壁(23)の下端面に当接するとともに、両立ち上がり壁(18a)の前後方向内面が管受け突起(26)の前後方向外面に接触した状態で、第1部材(14)のろう材層を利用して相互にろう付され、さらに両キャップ(16)(17)がシート状ろう材を用いて第1 および第2部材(14)(15)にろう付されることにより冷媒入出側タンク(2)が形成されて新り、第2部材(15)の仕切壁(24)よりも前側が冷媒入ロヘッダ部(5)、同じく仕切壁(24)よりも後側が冷媒出ロヘッダ部(6)となっている。また、冷媒出ロヘッダ部(6)は分流用抵抗板(27)により上下両空間(6a)(6b)に区画されてあり、これらの空間(6a)(6b)は冷媒通過穴(28A)(28B)により連通させられている。右側キャップ(17)の冷媒流出口(17b)は冷媒出口ヘッダ部(6)の上部空間(6a)内に通じている。

[0079]

図 5 および図 7 に示すように、 冷媒 ターン側タンク(3)は、 両面にろう材層を有するアルミニウムプレージングシート から形成されかつ 熱交換管(9)が接続されたプレート状の

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第 1 部 材(31)と、アルミニウム押出形材から形成されたペア材よりなりかつ第 1 部材(31)の下側を覆う第 2 部材(32)と、左右両端開口を閉鎖するアルミニウム製キャップ(33)とよりなる。

[0080]

冷媒ターン側タンク(3)の頂面(3a)は、前後方向の中央部が最高位部(34)となるとともに、最高位部(34)から前後両側に向かって徐々に低くなるように全体に横断面円弧状に形成されている。冷媒ターン側タンク(3)の前後両側部分に、頂面(3a)における最高位部(34)の前後両側から前後両側面(3b)まで伸びる溝(35)が、左右方向に間隔をおいて複数形成されている。

[0081]

第1部材(31)は、前後方向の中央部が上方に突出した横断面円弧状であり、その前後両側縁に垂下壁(31a)が全長にわたって一体に形成されている。そして、第1部材(31)の上面が冷媒ターン側タンク(3)の頂面(3a)となり、垂下壁(31a)の外面が冷媒ターン側タンク(3)の前後両側面(3b)となっている。第1部材(31)の前後両側において、前後方向中央の最高位部(34)から垂下壁(31a)の下端にかけて溝(35)が形成されている。第1部材(31)の前後中央の最高位部(34)を除いた前後両側部分における隣接する溝(35)どうしの間に、それぞれ前後方向に長い管挿通穴(36)が形成されている。前後の管挿通穴(36)は左右方向に関して同一位置にある。第1部材(31)の前後方向中央の最高位部(34)に、複数の貫通穴(37)が左右方向に間隔をおいて形成されている。第1部材(31)は、アルミニウムプレージンプシートにプレス加工を施すことによって、垂下壁(31a)、溝(35)、管挿通穴(36)および貫通穴(37)を同時に形成することによりつくられる。

[0082]

第2部材(32)は上方に開口した横断面略w字状であり、前後方向外側に向かって上方に清曲した左右方向に伸びる前後両壁(38)と、前後両壁(38)間の中央部に設けられかつ左右方向に伸びるとともに冷媒ターン側タンク(3)内を前後2つの空間に仕切る垂直状の仕切壁(39)と、前後両壁(38)および仕切壁(39)の下端どうしをされざれ一体に連結する2つの連結暨(41)とを構えている。第2部材(32)の前後両側縁部、すなわち前後両壁(38)の上縁部に、されざれヘッゲ部(7)(8)内方に突出しかつ第1部材(31)側(上側)に突出した管受け突起(42)が全長にわたって一体に形成されている。仕切壁(39)の上端は管受け突起(42)上端よりも上方に突出しており、その上縁に、上方に突出しかつ第1部材(31)の貫通穴(37)に め入れられる複数の突起(39a)が左右方向に間隔をおいて一体に形成されている。また、仕切壁(39)における隣り合う突起(39a)間には、されざれその上縁から冷媒通過用切り欠き(39b)が形成されている。突起(39a)および切り欠き(39b)は、仕切壁(39)の所定部分を切除することにより形成されている。

[0083]

[0084]

各キャップ(38)はペア材からプレス、鍛造または切削などにより形成されたものであり、左右方向内面に第1および第2部材(31)(32)の左右両端部が め入れられる凹所を有している。

[0085]

せして、両部材(31)(32)が、第2部材(32)の突起(39a)が貫通穴(37)に挿通されてかしめられることにより、第1部材(31)の前後の垂下壁(31a)の下端面が第2部材(32)の前後両壁(38)の上端面に当接するとともに、両垂下壁(31a)の前後方向内面が管受け突起(42)の前後方向外面に接触した状態で、第1部材(31)のろう材層を利用して相互にろう付され、さらに両キャップ(33)がシート状ろう材を用いて第1 および第2部材(31)(32)にろう付されることにより冷媒ターン側タンク(3)が形成されており、第2部材(32)の仕切壁(39)よりも前側が冷媒流入側へッグ部(7)、同じく仕切壁(39)よりも後側が冷媒流出側へッグ

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部(8)となっている。 第2部材(32)の仕切壁(39)の切り欠き(39b)の上端開口は第1部材(31)によって閉じられ、これにより冷媒通過穴(43)が形成されている。

[0086]

前後の熱交換管群(11)を構成する熱交換管(9)はアルミニウム押出形材からなり、前後方向に幅広の偏平状で、その内部に長さ方向に伸びる複数の冷媒通路が並列状に形成されている。熱交換管(9)の上端部は冷媒入出側タンク(2)の第1部材(14)の管挿通穴(19)に挿通されるとともにその上端面が管受け突起(26)に当接した状態で、第1部材(14)のろう材層を利用して第1部材(14)にろう付され、同じく下端部は冷媒ターン側タンク(3)の第1部材(31)の管挿通穴(36)に挿通されるとともにその下端面が管受け突起(42)に当接した状態で、第1部材(31)のろう材層を利用して第1部材(31)にろう付されている。

[0087]

なお、熱交換管(9)としては、アルミニウム押出形材製のものに代えて、アルミニウム製電鍵管の内部にインナーフィンを挿入することにより複数の冷媒通路を形成したものを用いてもよい。また、片面にろう材層を有するアルミニウムプレージングシートのろう材層側に圧延加工を施すことにより形成され、かつ連結部を介して連なった2つの平坦壁形成部と、各平坦壁形成部における連結部とは反対側の側縁より隆起状に一体成形された側壁形成部と、平坦壁形成部の幅方向に所定間隔をおいて両平坦壁形成部よりそれぞれ隆起状に一体成形された複数の仕切壁形成部とを備えた板を、連結部においてヘアピン状に曲けて側壁形成部とうしを突き合わせて相互にろう付し、仕切壁形成部により仕切壁を形成したものを用いてもよい。

[0088]

コルゲートフィン(12)は両面にろう材層を有するアルミニウムプレージングシートを用いて波状に形成されたものであり、その波頭部と波底部を連結する連結部に、前後方向に並列状に複数のルーパが形成されている。コルゲートフィン(12)は前後両熱交換管群(11)に共有されており、その前後方向の幅は前側熱交換管群(11)の熱交換管(9)の前側縁と後側熱交換管群(11)の熱交換管(9)の後側縁との間隔をほぼ等しくなっている。

[0089]

このエパポレータ(1)において、熱交換管(9)外周面における最表面から深さむ(= 0.15) mmまでの表層部の電位をA、熱交換管(9)における表層部を除いた芯部の電位をB、コルゲートフィン(12)の電位をC、熱交換管(9)とコルゲートフィン(12)とのろう付部に形成されているフィレットの電位をDとした場合、これらの関係は、上述したコンデンサ(50)の場合と同様に、A≤C≤D<Bとなっており、電位A:-850~-800mV、電位D:-850~-800mV、電位B:-710~-670mV、電位C:-850~-800mV、電位D:-850~-800mVとなっている。また、熱交換管(9)の表層部および芯部の合金組成、ならびにコルゲートフィン(12)の合金組成は、上述したコンデンサ(50)の冷媒流通管(53)およびコルゲートフィン(12)の合金組成は、上述したコンデンサ(50)の冷媒流通管(53)をコルゲートフィン(54)と同様である。さらに、熱交換管(9)とコルゲートフィン(12)とのろう付部に形成されているフィレットの合金組成も、上述したコンデンサ(50)の冷媒流通管(53)とコルゲートフィン(54)とのろう付部に形成されているフィレット(59)と同様である。

[0090]

エパポレータ(1)は、各構成部材を組み合わせて仮止めし、すべての構成部材を一括してろう付することにより製造される。このとき、熱交換管材は、上述したコンデンサ(50)を形成する冷媒流通管材(60)の場合と同様に、管状本体と、管状本体の外周面全体を覆うように形成された区n溶射層とよりなる。管状本体の合金組成および区n溶射層の量は、上述したコンデンサ(50)の冷媒流通管材(60)と同じである。また、コルゲートフィン材は、上述したコンデンサ(50)を形成するコルゲートフィン材(61)の場合と同様に、芯材と芯材の両面にクラッドされた皮材とよりなる。芯材および皮材の合金組成、ならびに皮材のクラッド率は、上述したコンデンサ(50)のコルゲートフィン材(61)と同じである。

[0091]

エパポレータ(1)は、圧縮機およびコンデンサとともにフロン系冷燥を使用する冷凍サ

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イクルを構成し、カーエアコンとして車両、たとえば自動車に搭載される。

[0092]

上述した2つの実施形態においては、この発明による熱交換器が、圧縮機、コンデンサおよびエパポレータを有しかつフロン系冷媒を使用するカーエアコンを構えた車向、たとえば自動車において、カーエアコンのコンデンサやエパポレータとして用いられているが、オイルクーラやラジエータとして自動車に搭載されることもある。

[0093]

また、この発明による熱交換器は、圧縮機、ガスクーラ、中間熱交換器、膨張弁および エパポレータを有しかっCO₂冷燥を使用するカーエアコンを備えた車両、たとえば自動 車において、カーエアコンのガスクーラやエパポレータとして用いられることがある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

[0094]

【図1】この発明を適用したカーエアコン用コンデンサを示す斜視図である。

【図2】図1のコンデンサにおいて、冷媒流通管とコルゲートフィンとのろう付部を拡大 して示す断面図である。

【図3】カーエアコン用コンデンサの製造工程において、ろう付前の管材とフィン材とを拡大して示す断面図である。

【図4】この発明を適用したカーエアコン用エパポレータの全体構成を示す一部切り欠き 斜視図である。

【図5】同じくカーエアコン用エパポレータの一部を省略した垂直断面図である。

【図6】カーエアコン用エバポレータの冷媒入出側タンクの分解斜視図である。

【図7】カーエアコン用エパポレータの冷媒ターン側タンクの分解斜視図である。

【符号の説明】

[0095]

(1): カーエアコン用エパポレータ(熱交換器)

(9): 熱交換管

(12): コルゲートフィン

(50): カーエアコン用コンデンサ (熱交換器)

(53): 冷媒流通管 (熱交換管)

(53a): 表層部

(53b): 芯部

(54): コルゲートフィン

(59): フィレット

(60):冷媒流通管材(熱交換器用管材)

(60a): 管状本体

(60b): 区n溶射層

(61): コルゲートフィン材 (熱交換器用フィン材)

(61a): 芯材

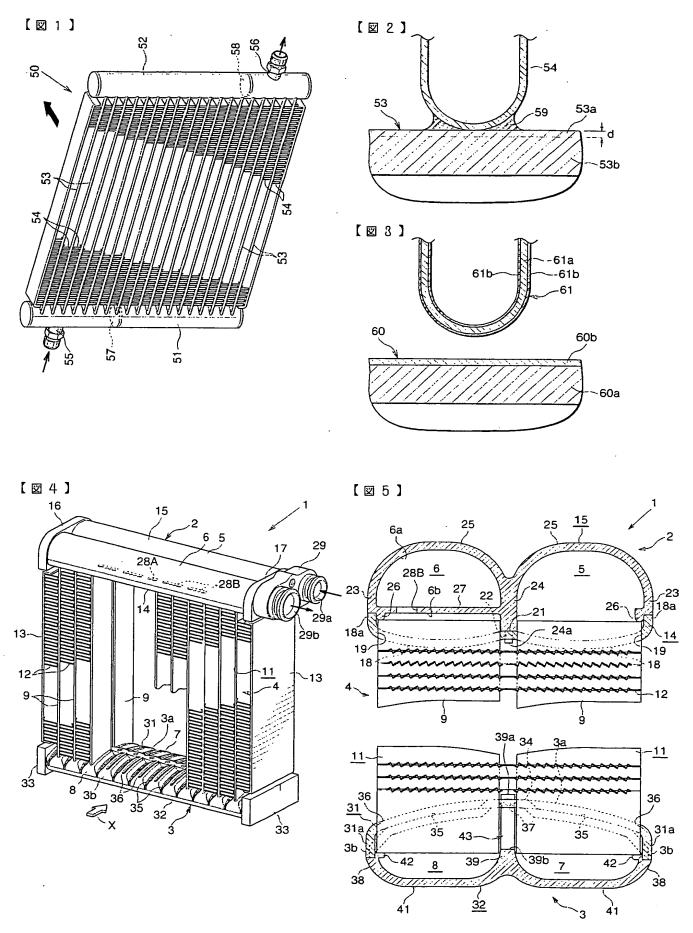
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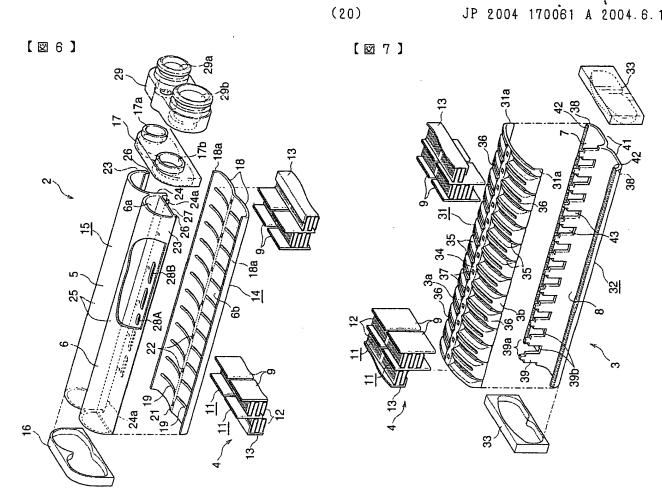
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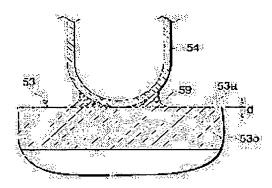
Priority country: JP

# (54) HEAT EXCHANGER, PIPE MATERIAL AND FIN MATERIAL OF HEAT EXCHANGER AND MANUFACTURING METHOD OF HEAT EXCHANGER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a heat exchanger with a fin preventive of separation from a heat exchanger pipe.

SOLUTION: Among potential A of a surface layer portion 53a on the outer peripheral face of a cooling medium distribution pipe 53, potential B of a core portion 53b except the surface layer portion 53a of the cooling medium distribution pipe 53, potential C of a fin 54 and potential D of a fillet 59 formed on a brazed portion between the cooling medium distribution pipe 53 and the fin 54, A≤C≤D<B is established on a potential basis, namely, the potential A of the surface layer portion 53a on the outer peripheral face of the cooling medium distribution pipe 53: −850 to −800 mV, the potential B of the core portion 53b of the cooling medium distribution pipe 53: −710 to −670 mV, the potential C of the fin 54: −850 to −800 mV, and the potential D of the fillet 59: −850 to −800 mV.



#### **LEGAL STATUS**

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[Date of extinction of right]

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#### **CLAIMS**

#### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

In the heat exchanger equipped with the fin brazed by heat exchange tubing and heat exchange tubing,

The heat exchanger from which such potentials serve as A<=C<=D<B in potential when potential of the fillet currently formed [ potential / of the part except the surface section / in / for the potential of the surface section of a heat exchange tubing peripheral face / A and heat exchange tubing ] in the brazing section of C, heat exchange tubing, and a fin in the potential of B and a fin is set to D.

[Claim 2]

The heat exchanger according to claim 1 used as potential A:-850—800mV of the surface section of a heat exchange tubing peripheral face, potential B:-710—670mV of the part except the surface section in heat exchange tubing, potential C:-850—800mV of a fin, and potential D:-850—800mV of the fillet currently formed in the brazing section of heat exchange tubing and a fin.

[Claim 3]

The surface section of a heat exchange tubing peripheral face 0.3 to Cu0.6 mass %, 0.1 to Mn0.4 mass %, It consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including Zn1.0 – 7.0 mass %. The part except the surface section in heat exchange tubing 0.3 to Cu0.6 mass %, It consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including Mn0.1 – 0.4 mass %. A fin contains 0.9 to Zn2.8 mass %, 1.0 to Mn1.5 mass %, and below Cu0.15 mass %. The fillet which consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity, and is formed in the brazing section of heat exchange tubing and a fin 0.1 to Cu0.4 mass %, The heat exchanger according to claim 1 or 2 which consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.05 to Mn0.3 mass %, and below Zn5 mass %.

[Claim 4]

The heat exchanger according to claim 3 which the surface section of a heat exchange tubing peripheral face becomes from aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.3 to Cu0.5 mass %, 0.1 to Mn0.3 mass %, and Zn2.0 – 3.0 mass %.

#### [Claim 5]

The heat exchanger according to claim 3 or 4 which the part except the surface section in heat exchange tubing becomes from aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.3 to 0.05 mass 0.3 mass 0

[Claim 6]

A heat exchanger given in either of the claims 3–5 which a fin becomes from aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 2.0 to Zn2.5 mass %, 1.1 to Mn1.3 mass %, and below Cu0.1 mass %.

[Claim 7]

A heat exchanger given in either of the claims 3–6 which the fillet currently formed in the brazing section of heat exchange tubing and a fin becomes from aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.2 to Cu0.3 mass %, 0.1 to Mn0.2 mass %, and below Zn3 mass %.

[Claim 8]

The tubing material for heat exchangers constituted by the tubing-material body which consists of an aluminum alloy which is the tubing material for heat exchangers used for manufacturing the heat exchanger equipped with the fin brazed by heat exchange tubing and heat exchange tubing, and consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.3 to Cu0.6 mass %, and Mn0.1 - 0.4 mass %, and Zn thermal-spraying layer of 2 formed so that the whole peripheral face of a tubing-material body might be covered - 8 g/m2. [Claim 9]

The tubing material for heat exchangers according to claim 8 which a tubing-material body becomes from aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.3 to 0.3 to 0.3 mass 0.3 and 0.3 mass 0.3

[Claim 10]

The tubing material for heat exchangers according to claim 8 or 9 whose amount of thermal spraying of Zn thermal-spraying layer is 2-6 g/m2.

[Claim 11]

It is the fin material for heat exchangers used for manufacturing the heat exchanger equipped with the fin brazed by heat exchange tubing and heat exchange tubing. The core material which consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.9 to Zn2.8 mass %, and Mn1.0-1.5 mass %, Fin material for heat exchangers constituted by the hide material which consists of an aluminum alloy wax which a clad is carried out to at least one side of a core material, and consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.1 to Cu0.4 mass %, and Mn0.1-0.3 mass %.

[Claim 12]

Fin material for heat exchangers according to claim 11 which a core material turns into from aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 2.3 to Zn2.7 mass %, and Mn1.1 – 1.3 mass %.

[Claim 13]

Fin material for heat exchangers according to claim 11 or 12 which hide material turns into from aluminum alloy wax which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.1 to Cu0.3 mass %, and Mn0.1 - 0.3 mass %.

[Claim 14]

Fin material for heat exchangers given in either of the claims 11–13 whose rates of a clad of the hide material to one side of a core material are 8 – 12%.

[Claim 15]

Fin material for heat exchangers given in either of the claims 11-13 whose rates of a clad of the hide material to one side of a core material are 9 - 11%.

[Claim 16]

The manufacture approach of the heat exchanger characterized by brazing the tubing material for heat exchangers given in either of the claims 8–10, and the fin material for heat exchangers given in either of the claims 11–15.

[Claim 17]

The car with which it has the car air—conditioner which is equipped with a compressor, a capacitor, and an evaporator, and uses a chlorofluocarbon system refrigerant, and a capacitor becomes either of the claims 1–7 from the heat exchanger of a publication.

[Claim 18]

The car with which it has the car air-conditioner which is equipped with a compressor, a capacitor, and an evaporator, and uses a chlorofluocarbon system refrigerant, and an evaporator becomes either of the claims 1-7 from the heat exchanger of a publication.

[Translation done.]

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention]

[0001]

This invention relates to the heat exchanger used as the capacitor of the car air—conditioner which uses for example, a chlorofluocarbon system refrigerant, an evaporator, the gas cooler of the car air—conditioner which uses CO2 refrigerant and an evaporator, the oil cooler for automobiles, a radiator for automobiles, etc., the tubing material for heat exchangers, the fin material for heat exchangers, and the manufacture approach of a heat exchanger. [0002]

this specification and claim — setting — "potential" — 5wt(s)% of pH3 — the potential measured in the NaCl water solution using the saturated calomel electrode shall be meant Moreover, the alloy is not contained in the metal expressed by the symbol of element with the natural thing.

[Background of the Invention]

[0003]

For example, while being arranged in the ventilation gap between flat-like heat exchange tubing of one pair of headers which set spacing mutually and have been arranged in parallel as a capacitor for car air-conditioners which used the chlorofluocarbon system refrigerant, and the letter of juxtaposition by which both ends were connected to both headers, respectively, and adjacent heat exchange tubing, the thing equipped with the corrugated fin brazed by both heat exchange tubing is known. Such a capacitor prepares the header material which consists of aluminum or an aluminium alloy (aluminum is hereafter called including both), the tubing material which consists of a brazing sheet with which the clad of the hide material made from an aluminum wax was carried out to both sides of the core material made from aluminum, and is manufactured by brazing a header, a tubing material and a tubing material, and fin material in coincidence.

[0004]

By the way, in the capacitor mentioned above, in order to prevent the leak of the refrigerant from heat exchange tubing, it is necessary to prevent generating of pitting in heat exchange tubing.

[0005]

In order to prevent generating of pitting in heat exchange tubing conventionally, the heat exchanger which made \*\* the fillet currently formed in the brazing section of a fin, and the heat exchange tubing and the fin in the manufactured capacitor in potential, and made \*\* a fillet, a fin, and heat exchange tubing gradually in potential in this sequence is proposed (patent reference 1 reference).

[0006]

According to this heat exchanger, the corrosion of a fin is prevented while generating of pitting to heat exchange tubing is prevented according to the sacrifice corrosion effectiveness of a fillet.

[0007]

However, in the heat exchanger indicated by the patent reference 1, since sacrifice corrosion of the fillet is carried out, there is a problem that a fin separates from heat exchange tubing, the heat—conducting characteristic between heat exchange tubing and a fin falls as a result, and the heat exchange engine performance falls.

[Patent reference 1] JP,10-81931,A

[Description of the Invention]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

[8000]

The purpose of this invention solves the above-mentioned problem, and is to offer the heat exchanger to which a fin can prevent separating from heat exchange tubing.

[Means for Solving the Problem]

[0009]

This invention consists of the following modes, in order to attain the above-mentioned purpose. [0010]

1) The heat exchanger from which such potentials serve as A<=C<=D<B in potential when potential of the fillet currently formed [ potential / of the part except the surface section / in / for the potential of the surface section of a heat exchange tubing peripheral face / A and heat exchange tubing ] in the brazing section of C, heat exchange tubing, and a fin in the potential of B and a fin is set to D in the heat exchanger equipped with the fin brazed by heat exchange tubing and heat exchange tubing.

[0011]

In the heat exchanger of the above 1, it expresses that it is \*\*, and it is \*\* from the potential or C as C with same D, and B is \*\* from D rather than the potential or A as A with C same [ that it is A<=C<=D<B in potential ]. Moreover, in the heat exchanger of this invention, the surface section of a heat exchange peripheral face expresses the part in 0.15mm Fukashi from the outermost surface.

[0012]

2) The heat exchanger of one above-mentioned publication it is unstated to potential A:-850-800mV of the surface section of a heat exchange tubing peripheral face, potential B:-710-670mV of the part except the surface section in heat exchange tubing, potential C:-850-800mV of a fin, and potential D:-850-800mV of the fillet currently formed in the brazing section of heat exchange tubing and a fin.

[0013]

The surface section of a heat exchange tubing peripheral face 3) 0.3 to Cu0.6 mass %, 0.1 to Mn0.4 mass %, It consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including Zn1.0 – 7.0 mass %. The part except the surface section in heat exchange tubing 0.3 to Cu0.6 mass %, It consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including Mn0.1 – 0.4 mass %. A fin contains 0.9 to Zn2.8 mass %, 1.0 to Mn1.5 mass %, and below Cu0.15 mass %. The fillet which consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity, and is formed in the brazing section of heat exchange tubing and a fin 0.1 to Cu0.4 mass %, The heat exchanger of the above 1 or 2 publications it is unstated from aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.05 to Mn0.3 mass %, and below Zn5 mass %.

[0014]

Also in 0 mass %, Zn content in a fillet contains in the heat exchanger of the above 3. Moreover, in the heat exchanger of the above 3, since brazing with heat exchange tubing and a fin is performed using the wax material containing Si, Si is contained in the fillet currently formed in the brazing section of heat exchange tubing and a fin with a natural thing, but since this Si does not affect the heat exchanger of this invention at all, reference is not made about Si content here. In addition, Si content in the above-mentioned fillet is usually 3.0 – 13.0 mass % extent. [0015]

4) The heat exchanger of three above-mentioned publication which the surface section of a heat exchange tubing peripheral face becomes from aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder

aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.3 to Cu0.5 mass %, 0.1 to Mn0.3 mass %, and Zn2.0-3.0 mass %. [0016]

- 5) A heat exchanger the above 3 which the part except the surface section in heat exchange tubing becomes from aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.3 to 0.5 mass %, and 0.1 0.3 mass %, or given in four. [0017]
- 6) A heat exchanger given in either of the above 3-5 which a fin becomes from aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 2.0 to Zn2.5 mass %, 1.1 to Mn1.3 mass %, and below Cu0.1 mass %. [0018]

Also in 0 mass %, Cu content in a fin contains in the heat exchanger of the above 6. [0019]

7) A heat exchanger given in either of the above 3-6 which the fillet currently formed in the brazing section of heat exchange tubing and a fin becomes from aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.2 to Cu0.3 mass %, 0.1 to Mn0.2 mass %, and below Zn3 mass %.

[0020]

Also in 0 mass %, Zn content in a fillet contains in the heat exchanger of the above 7. [0021]

- 8) The tubing material for heat exchangers constituted by the tubing-material body which consists of an aluminum alloy which is the tubing material for heat exchangers used for manufacturing the heat exchanger equipped with the fin brazed by heat exchange tubing and heat exchange tubing, and consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.3 to Cu0.6 mass %, and Mn0.1 0.4 mass %, and Zn thermal-spraying layer of 2 formed so that the whole peripheral face of a tubing-material body might be covered 8 g/m2. [0022]
- 9) The tubing material for heat exchangers of eight above-mentioned publication which a tubing-material body becomes from aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.3 to Cu0.5 mass %, and Mn0.1 0.3 mass %. [0023]
- 10) The tubing material for heat exchangers the above 8 whose amount of thermal spraying of Zn thermal-spraying layer is 2-6 g/m2, or given in nine. [0024]
- 11) It is the fin material for heat exchangers used for manufacturing the heat exchanger equipped with the fin brazed by heat exchange tubing and heat exchange tubing. The core material which consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.9 to Zn2.8 mass %, and Mn1.0 1.5 mass %, Fin material for heat exchangers constituted by the hide material which consists of an aluminum alloy wax which a clad is carried out to at least one side of a core material, and consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.1 to Cu0.4 mass %, and Mn0.1 0.3 mass %. [0025]
- 12) Fin material for heat exchangers of 11 above—mentioned publication which a core material becomes from aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 2.3 to Zn2.7 mass %, and Mn1.1 1.3 mass %.
  [0026]
- 13) Fin material for heat exchangers the above 11 which hide material becomes from aluminum alloy wax which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 0.1 to Cu0.3 mass %, and Mn0.1 0.3 mass %, or given in 12. [0027]
- 14) Fin material for heat exchangers given in either of the above 11-13 whose rates of a clad of the hide material to one side of a core material are 8 12%. [0028]
- 15) Fin material for heat exchangers given in either of the above 11-13 whose rates of a clad of

the hide material to one side of a core material are 9 - 11%. [0029]

- 16) The manufacture approach of the heat exchanger characterized by brazing the tubing material for heat exchangers given in either of the above 8–10, and the fin material for heat exchangers given in either of the above 11–15. [0030]
- 17) The car with which it has the car air-conditioner which is equipped with a compressor, a capacitor, and an evaporator, and uses a chlorofluocarbon system refrigerant, and a capacitor becomes either of the above 1-7 from the heat exchanger of a publication. [0031]
- 18) The car with which it has the car air—conditioner which is equipped with a compressor, a capacitor, and an evaporator, and uses a chlorofluocarbon system refrigerant, and an evaporator becomes either of the above 1–7 from the heat exchanger of a publication.

[Effect of the Invention]

[0032]

According to the heat exchanger of the above 1, a fin can control separating from heat exchange tubing not to mention the ability to prevent that pitting occurs in heat exchange tubing.

Therefore, the heat exchange engine performance is maintained over a long period of time.

The same effectiveness as the case of the above 1 is done so also by the heat exchanger of the above 2–7.

[0034]

The heat exchanger of the above 1-7 can be easily manufactured by combining the tubing material for heat exchangers of the above 8-10 with the fin material for heat exchangers of the above 11-15.

[0035]

According to the manufacture approach of the heat exchanger the above 16, the heat exchanger of the above 1–7 can be manufactured easily.

[Best Mode of Carrying Out the Invention]

[0036]

Hereafter, the operation gestalt of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. [0037]

<u>Drawing 1</u> shows the capacitor for car air-conditioners which applied this invention, and <u>drawing 2</u> expands and shows the brazing section of a refrigerant flow conduit and a corrugated fin.

Moreover, <u>drawing 3</u> shows the manufacture approach of the capacitor for car air-conditioners.

[0038]

The capacitor (50) used for the car air—conditioner which uses a chlorofluocarbon system refrigerant in drawing 1 One pair of headers made from aluminum (51) which set spacing mutually and have been arranged in parallel, and (52), While both ends are arranged in the ventilation gap between the make flat—like refrigerant flow conduit made from an aluminum extruded section of the letter of juxtaposition (53) and (heat exchange tubing) which were connected to both headers (51) and (52), respectively, and an adjacent refrigerant flow conduit (53) The corrugated fin made from aluminum brazed by both the refrigerant flow conduit (53) (54), The inlet pipe (55) connected to the peripheral wall upper limit section of the 1st header (51), and the outlet pipe connected to the peripheral wall lower limit section of the 2nd header (52) (56), It has the 1st dashboard (57) formed in the interior of an upper part location from the middle of the 2nd header (52). In addition, what consists of a welded tube may be used as a refrigerant flow conduit.

[0039]

The number of an inlet pipe (55) and the refrigerant flow conduit (53) between the 1st dashboard (57), The number of the refrigerant flow conduit (53) between the 1st dashboard (57) and the 2nd dashboard (58), By the time the refrigerant of a gaseous phase with which sequential reduction was carried out from the top, respectively, and the number of the refrigerant flow

[0041]

conduit (53) between the 2nd dashboard (58) and an outlet pipe (56) constituted the path group, and flowed from the inlet pipe (55) serves as the liquid phase from an outlet pipe (56) and flows out It is made as [flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering <math>[flow / per each path county / the inside of a capacitor / in the shape of meandering of meanderin

As shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, the potential of the surface section (53a) from the outermost surface in a refrigerant flow conduit (53) peripheral face to depth d(= 0.15) mm A, The part except the surface section (53a) in a refrigerant flow conduit (53) (53b) When potential of the fillet (59) currently formed [ potential / of (calling it a core part hereafter) ] in the brazing section of C, a refrigerant flow conduit (53), and a corrugated fin (54) in the potential of B and a corrugated fin (54) is set to D, such potentials serve as A<=C<=D<B in potential. That is, they are potential A:-850—800mV of the surface section (53a) of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) peripheral face, potential B:-710—670mV of the core part (53b) of a refrigerant flow conduit (53), potential C:-850—800mV of a corrugated fin (54), and potential D:-850—800mV of a fillet (59). Abovementioned potential A-D fills relation called A<=C<=D<B in potential here. And if it is potential A:-850—800mV, potential B:-710—670mV, potential C:-850—800mV, and potential D:-850—800mV, while generating of pitting to a refrigerant flow conduit (53) will be prevented The remarkable corrosion of a fillet (59) is prevented and peeling from the refrigerant flow conduit (53) of a corrugated fin (54) is controlled.

Here, the surface section (53a) of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) peripheral face consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including Cu0.3 – 0.6 mass %, Mn0.1 – 0.4 mass %, and Zn1.0 – 7.0 mass %, and the core part (53b) of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including Cu0.3 – 0.6 mass %, and Mn0.1 – 0.4 mass %. [0042]

Although the effectiveness that Zn of the surface section (53a) of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) peripheral face carries out sacrifice corrosion of the surface section (53a), and raises the pitting-proof nature of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) by making potential of the surface section (53a) into \*\*, and enlarging the potential difference with a core part (53b) is done so If the content is under 1.0 mass %, the pitting-proof nature of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) will not be secured, without acquiring the above-mentioned effectiveness but 7.0 mass % will be exceeded, the surface section (53a) corrodes superfluously, face powder will be generated or peeling of a corrugated fin (54) will occur. Therefore, although Zn content of the surface section (53a) should be made 1.0 - 7.0 mass %, it is desirable that it is 2.0 to 3.0 mass %. In addition, as for Cu content of the surface section (53a), it is desirable that it is 0.3 to 0.5 mass %, and, as for Mn content, it is desirable that it is 0.1 to 0.3 mass %.

[0043]

Although the effectiveness that Cu of the core part (53b) of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) carries out sacrifice corrosion of the surface section (53a), and raises the pitting-proof nature of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) by making potential of a core part (53b) into \*\*, and enlarging the potential difference with the surface section (53a) is done so If the content is under 0.3 mass %, the pitting-proof nature of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) will not be secured, without acquiring the above-mentioned effectiveness but 0.6 mass % will be exceeded, when Cu of noble metals exists to aluminum, sacrifice corrosion of the aluminum will be carried out and self-corrosion resistance will fall. Therefore, although Cu content of a core part (53b) should be made 0.3 - 0.6 mass %, it is desirable that it is 0.3 to 0.5 mass %. Moreover, although the effectiveness that Mn of a core part (53b) carries out sacrifice corrosion of the surface section (53a), and raises the pitting-proof nature of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) by making potential of a core part (53b) into \*\*, and enlarging the potential difference with the surface section (53a) like Cu is done so If the content is under 0.1 mass %, the pitting-proof nature of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) will not be secured, without acquiring the above-mentioned effectiveness but 0.4 mass % will be exceeded, the workability at the time of carrying out extrusion molding of the refrigerant flow conduit (53) will fall. Therefore, although Mn content of a core part (53b) should be made 0.1 -

0.4 mass %, it is desirable that it is 0.1 to 0.3 mass %. [0044]

A corrugated fin (54) consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including Zn0.9 – 2.8 mass %, Mn1.0 – 1.5 mass %, and below Cu0.15 mass %.

[0045]

Although the effectiveness that Zn of a corrugated fin (54) makes potential of a corrugated fin (54) \*\*, and makes it comparable as the potential of the surface section (53a) of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) or a fillet (59) is done so If the content is under 0.9 mass %, the potential of a corrugated fin (54) will serve as \*\*, the sacrifice corrosion of a fillet (59) will progress, and peeling of a fin (54) will occur. If 2.8 mass % is exceeded, the potential of a corrugated fin (54) will serve as \*\*, a fin (54) will corrode at an early stage, and the heat exchange engine performance will fall. Therefore, although Zn content of a corrugated fin (54) should be made 0.9 - 2.8 mass %, it is desirable that it is 2.0 - 2.5 mass %. Although the effectiveness that Mn of a corrugated fin (54) secures the reinforcement of the fin (54) itself is done so, if the content is under 1.0 mass %, the reinforcement of a corrugated fin (54) will be insufficient, it will become the cause of deformation of a fin (54) and 1.5 mass % will be exceeded, the reinforcement of a corrugated fin (54) will become large too much, and the moldability of a fin (54) will fall. Therefore, although Mn content of a corrugated fin (54) should be made 1.0 - 1.5 mass %, it is desirable that it is 1.1 - 1.3 mass %. Although Cu content should be carried out below 0.15 mass % since promotion of the corrosion of the fillet (59) resulting from Cu of a corrugated fin (54) making \*\* superfluously fall of self-corrosion resistance which the refrigerant flow conduit (53) described by the way, and potential of a corrugated fin (54) is caused, it is desirable that it is below 0.1 mass %.

[0046]

The fillet (59) currently formed in the brazing section of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) and a corrugated fin (54) consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including Cu0.1 - 0.4 mass %, Mn0.05 - 0.3 mass %, and below Zn5 mass %. Although the effectiveness of Cu of a fillet (59) making potential of a fillet (59) \*\*, making it comparable as the surface section (53a) of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) or a corrugated fin (54), and preventing peeling of a fin (54) is done so The fall of self-corrosion resistance mentioned above when the content was under 0.1 mass %, potential of a fillet (59) could not fully be made into \*\*, but peeling of a fin (54) occurred by corrosion of a fillet (59) and 0.4 mass % was exceeded arises. Therefore, although Cu content of a fillet (59) should be made 0.1 - 0.4mass %, it is desirable that it is 0.2 - 0.3 mass %. Although the effectiveness of Mn of a fillet (59) making potential of a fillet (59) \*\*, making it like Cu comparable as the surface section (53a) of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) or a corrugated fin (54), and preventing peeling of a fin (54) is done so If the content is under 0.05 mass %, and the above-mentioned effectiveness of a fillet (59) will exceed 0.3 mass % rather than will be enough, the self-corrosion resistance which the fillet (59) mentioned above will fall. Therefore, although Mn content of a fillet (59) should be made 0.05 -0.3 mass %, it is desirable that it is 0.1 - 0.2 mass %. Furthermore, although Zn content should be carried out below 5 mass % since Zn of a fillet (59) makes potential of a fillet (59) \*\*, the corrosion of a fillet (59) is promoted and peeling of a fin (54) is generated, it is desirable that it is below 3 mass %. In addition, since it is given, Si is contained in a fillet (59) with the natural thing which will be shone using the wax material containing Si, but since this Si does not affect the corrosion resistance of a capacitor (50) at all, a refrigerant flow conduit (53) and a corrugated fin (54) do not make reference in detail about Si content here, so that it may mention later. However, Si content in a fillet (59) is usually 3.0 - 13.0 mass % extent. [0047]

When the surface section (53a) and the core part (53b), corrugated fin (54), and fillet (59) of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) consist of an alloy of the presentation mentioned above While being able to make the potential A of the surface section (53a), the potential B of a core part (53b), the potential C of a corrugated fin (54), and potential D of a fillet into A<=C<=D<B in potential Potential A: They are -850—800mV, potential B:-710—670mV, potential C:-850—800mV, and

potential D:-850--800mV.

[0048]

A capacitor (50) is manufactured as follows.

[0049]

First, two or more corrugated fin material (61), and refrigerant flow conduit material (60) and one pair of header material made from aluminum (illustration abbreviation) which has the tubing—material insertion hole of the same number are prepared. [ two or more refrigerant flow conduit material (60), (the tubing material for heat exchangers), and ] [0050]

Refrigerant flow conduit material (60) is constituted by the letter body of aluminum extruded-section tube manufacturing (60a) which consists of an aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity, and Zn thermal-spraying layer (60b) of 2 formed so that the whole peripheral face of a tubular body (60a) might be covered – 8 g/m2 including Cu0.3 – 0.6 mass %, and Mn0.1 – 0.4 mass %, as shown in drawing 3. [0051]

Cu of a tubular body (60a) makes \*\* potential of the core part (53b) in the refrigerant flow conduit (53) of the manufactured capacitor (50). Although the effectiveness of enlarging the potential difference with the surface section (53a), carrying out sacrifice corrosion of the surface section (53a), and raising the pitting–proof nature of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) by this is done so If the content is under 0.3 mass %, the pitting-proof nature of the refrigerant flow conduit (53) formed from refrigerant flow conduit material (60), without acquiring the abovementioned effectiveness will not be secured but 0.6 mass % will be exceeded, the self-corrosion resistance of the refrigerant flow conduit (53) formed from refrigerant flow conduit material (60) will fall. Therefore, although Cu content of a tubular body (60a) should be made 0.3 - 0.6 mass %, it is desirable that it is 0.3 to 0.5 mass %. Moreover, while Mn of a tubular body (60a) increases the reinforcement of a tubular body (60a) Although the effectiveness of making potential of the core part (53b) in the refrigerant flow conduit (53) of the manufactured capacitor (50) into \*\*. extending the potential difference with the surface section (53a), carrying out sacrifice corrosion of the surface section (53a), and raising the pitting-proof nature of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) by this is done so If that content is under 0.1 mass %, the pitting-proof nature of the refrigerant flow conduit (53) formed from refrigerant flow conduit material (60), without acquiring this effectiveness will not be secured but 0.4 mass % will be exceeded, the workability at the time of carrying out extrusion molding of the tubular body (60a) will fall. Therefore, although Mn content of a tubular body (60a) should be made 0.1 - 0.4 mass %, it is desirable that it is 0.1 to 0.3 mass %.

[0052]

Zn which forms Zn thermal-spraying layer (60b) is diffused in a tubular body (60a) peripheral face in the case of the brazing mentioned later. Although it has the effectiveness of preventing making into \*\* potential of the surface section (53a) of the refrigerant flow conduit (53) formed from refrigerant flow conduit material (60), and pitting occurring in a refrigerant flow conduit (53) by carrying out sacrifice corrosion That amount of thermal spraying will be spread in a fillet (59), if this effectiveness is not acquired but exceeds 8 g/m2 in less than two 2 g/m, and it makes potential of a fillet (59) \*\*, and this becomes easy to produce peeling from the refrigerant flow conduit (53) of a corrugated fin (54). Therefore, although the amount of Zn thermal spraying should be made 2 - 8 g/m2, it is desirable that it is 2 - 6 g/m2. [0053]

The core material which consists of an aluminum alloy with which corrugated fin material (61) consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including Zn0.9 – 2.8 mass %, Mn1.0 – 1.5 mass %, and below Cu0.03 mass % (61a), It is constituted by the hide material (61b) which consists of an aluminum alloy wax which a clad is carried out to both sides of a core material (61a), and consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including 7.9 to Si9.5 mass %, 0.1 to Cu0.4 mass %, and Mn0.1 – 0.3 mass %. The rate of a clad of the hide material (61b) to one side of a core material (61a) is 8 – 12%. It is because there is a possibility of generating erosion (corrosion) by superfluous wax material when there is a possibility that wax

material may run short and a upper limit is exceeded, in case corrugated fin material (61) is brazed in refrigerant flow conduit material (60) with the alloy wax which began to melt that this rate of a clad is under a lower limit from hide material (61b). As for this rate of a clad, it is desirable that it is 9 - 11%.

[0054]

Although the effectiveness of Zn of the core material (61a) of corrugated fin material (61) controlling the potential of the corrugated fin (54) of the manufactured capacitor (50), and making it comparable as the surface section (53a) of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) and the potential of a fillet (59) is done so If the content is under 0.9 mass %, the potential of a corrugated fin (54) will become \*\* too much and 2.8 mass % will be exceeded, the corrosion resistance of a corrugated fin (54) will fall. Therefore, although Zn content of a core material (61a) should be made 0.9 - 2.8 mass %, it is desirable that it is 2.3 to 2.7 mass %. Moreover, although the effectiveness that Mn of a core material (61a) increases the reinforcement of the corrugated fin (54) formed from corrugated fin material (61) is done so, if the content is under 1.0 mass %, the reinforcement of a corrugated fin (54) will run short and 1.5 mass % will be exceeded, shaping of corrugated fin material (61) will become difficult. Therefore, although Mn content of a core material (61a) should be made 1.0 - 1.5 mass %, it is desirable that it is 1.1 to 1.3 mass %. Furthermore, since the self-corrosion resistance of a fin (54) is reduced while Cu of a core material (61a) makes \*\* potential of the corrugated fin (54) formed from the fin material (61) in the manufactured capacitor (50) and promoting the sacrifice corrosion of a fillet (59), Cu content should be carried out below 0.03 mass %. [0055]

Si of the hide material (61b) of corrugated fin material (61) is required in order that hide material (61b) may act as wax material, and it should make the content 7.9 – 9.5 mass %. Although Cu of hide material (61b) has the effectiveness which makes potential of a fillet (59) \*\*, as for this effectiveness, that content is not obtained under by 0.1 mass %, but the grain community corrosion exceeding 0.4 mass % occurs, and self-corrosion resistance falls. Therefore, although Cu content of hide material (61b) should be made 0.1 – 0.4 mass %, it is desirable that it is 0.1 to 0.3 mass %. Although Mn of hide material (61b) has the effectiveness which makes potential of a fillet (59) \*\*, as for this effectiveness, that content is not obtained under by 0.1 mass %, but the grain community corrosion exceeding 0.3 mass % occurs, and self-corrosion resistance falls. Therefore, Mn content of hide material (61b) should be made 0.1 – 0.3 mass %.

Subsequently, while setting one pair of header material and arranging spacing, two or more refrigerant flow conduit material (60) and corrugated fin material (61) are arranged by turns, and the both ends of refrigerant flow conduit material (60) are inserted in the tubing-material insertion hole of header material. Then, by applying fluoride system flux (thing near the eutectic presentation of a potassium fluoride and aluminum fluoride) to these, and heating to predetermined temperature in nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind While brazing refrigerant flow conduit material (60) and header material using the wax material layer in which it was prepared by header material, refrigerant flow conduit material (60) and corrugated fin material (61) are brazed in coincidence using the hide material (61b) of corrugated fin material (61). In this way, the capacitor for car air-conditioners (50) is manufactured.

[0057]

A capacitor constitutes the refrigerating cycle which uses a chlorofluocarbon system refrigerant with a compressor and an evaporator, and is carried in a car, for example, an automobile, as a car air—conditioner.

[0058]

Next, the concrete example of this invention is explained with the example of a comparison. [0059]

Example 1

Refrigerant flow conduit material (60) was obtained by carrying out extrusion molding of the tubular body (60a) using the alloy which has the presentation shown in Table 1, and forming Zn thermal-spraying layer (60b) in the whole peripheral face of a tubular body (60a) two times 4

g/m. Moreover, the hide material (61b) by which the clad was carried out to both sides of a core material (61a) and a core material (61a) formed the corrugated fin material (61) which has the presentation shown in Table 2, respectively. The rate of a clad of the hide material (61b) to one side of the core material (61a) in corrugated fin material (61) is 10%. Moreover, suitable header material was prepared.

[Table 1]

	Ē			<u>₩</u>	組 成(wt%)	(%			
	- A	n O	Z W	Si	e)	Mg	Cr	uZ	Τi
実施例1	残	0.49	0.29	90.0	0.15	0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.01
比較例1	溉	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
比較例2	溉	0.40	0.19	0.05	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

[0060] [Table 2]

					組	成(wt%)			
		A I	S	Fe	пO	M	Mg	uZ	Τi
4	讨坏	凝	0.35	0.17	<0.01	1.2	<0.01	1.1	<0.01
米高河一	皮材	凝	8.8	0.16	0.3	0.1	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
1.44/50.4	拉拉	斑	0.35	0.20	<0.01	1.2	<0.01	1.2	<0.01
に数ぎ	皮材	凝	8.9	0.20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	1.2	<0.01
רומי#ינון ט	拉拉	凝	0.36	0.18	<0.01	1.2	<0.01	1.1	<0.01
に数割っ	皮材	斑	8.8	0.19	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01

[0061]

Subsequently, it combines like the operation gestalt which mentioned above refrigerant flow conduit material (60), corrugated fin material (61), and header material. By applying fluoride system flux (thing near the eutectic presentation of a potassium fluoride and aluminum fluoride) to these, and heating to predetermined temperature in nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind While brazing refrigerant flow conduit material (60) and header material using the wax material layer in which it was prepared by header material Refrigerant flow conduit material (60) and corrugated fin material (61) were brazed in coincidence using the hide material (61b) of corrugated fin material (61), and the capacitor for car air-conditioners (50) was manufactured. [0062]

The presentation and potential of a fillet (59) which were formed of a presentation and potential of a presentation and potential of the surface section (53a) from the front face in the refrigerant flow conduit (53) peripheral face of a capacitor (50) to 0.15mm, and a corrugated fin (54), and brazing were as being shown in Table 3, respectively. In addition, the presentation of the core part (53b) of the refrigerant flow conduit (53) of a capacitor (50) was the same as the presentation of the tubular body before the brazing shown in Table 1 (60a), and the potential was -690mV.

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			電位(mV)			
		A 1	Cu	Мn	Zn	电位(1117)
	管表層部	残	0.49	0.29	1.7	-840
   実施例 1	フィン	残	0.07	1.1	1.1	-840
天心[7]   	フィレット	残	0.30	0.1	2.7	-830
	管芯部	残	0.49	0.29	_	-690
	管表層部	残	0.10	<0.01	3.0	-950
   比較例1	フィン	残	0.10	1.2	1.1	-900
104X 171 1	フィレット	残	<0.01	0.1	3.6	-960
	管芯部	残	0.10	0.01		-730
管表層部		残	0.39	0.22	2.2	-830
上 比較例 2	フィン	残	0.04	1.1	1.2	-840
1 104X179 2	フィレット	残	<0.01	0.1	3.9	-920
	管芯部	残	0.40	0.23	_	-695

#### [0063]

The example 1 of a comparison

JIS which has the presentation shown in Table 1 Refrigerant flow conduit material was obtained by carrying out extrusion molding of the tubular body of the same configuration as an example 1 using A1100, and forming Zn thermal-spraying layer in the whole peripheral face two times 10 g/m. Moreover, the hide material by which the clad was carried out to both sides of a core material and a core material formed the corrugated fin material which has the presentation shown in Table 2, respectively. The rate of a clad of the hide material to one side of the core material in a corrugated fin is 10%.

[0064]

Subsequently, a tubing material, corrugated fin material, and suitable header material were used, and the capacitor for car air-conditioners was manufactured like the example 1. [0065]

The presentation and potential of a fillet which were formed of a presentation and potential of a presentation and potential of the surface section from the front face in the refrigerant flow conduit peripheral face of the manufactured capacitor to 0.15mm, and the corrugated fin after

brazing, and brazing were as being shown in Table 3, respectively. In addition, the presentation of the part except the surface section of tubing after brazing is JIS. It was the same as A1100, and the potential was -730mV.

[0066]

The example 2 of a comparison

Refrigerant flow conduit material was obtained by carrying out extrusion molding of the tubular body of the same configuration as an example 1 using the alloy which has the presentation shown in Table 1, and forming Zn thermal-spraying layer in the whole peripheral face two times 4 g/m. Moreover, the hide material by which the clad was carried out to both sides of a core material and a core material formed the corrugated fin material which has the presentation shown in Table 2, respectively. The rate of a clad of the hide material to one side of the core material in corrugated fin material is 10%.

[0067]

Subsequently, a tubing material, corrugated fin material, and suitable header material were used, and the capacitor for car air-conditioners was manufactured like the example 1. [0068]

The presentation and potential of a fillet which were formed of a presentation and potential of a presentation and potential of the surface section from the front face in the manufactured refrigerant flow conduit peripheral face to 0.15mm, and the corrugated fin after brazing, and brazing were as being shown in Table 3, respectively. In addition, the presentation of the part except the surface section of tubing after brazing was the same as what is shown in Table 1, and the potential was -690mV.

**Evaluation trial** 

[0069]

About the capacitor for car air-conditioners of an example 1 and the examples 1–2 of a comparison, the acid environmental corrosion resistance test (40 days) and the salt-\*\*-\*\*-cold-thermal cycling test (168 days) were carried out, respectively. Then, the refrigerant flow conduit was started from each capacitor for car air-conditioners, the corrugated fin was cut in the part (part separated from the top face of a refrigerant flow conduit (53) about 5mm to the upper part when saying by drawing 2) distant from the brazing section to a refrigerant flow conduit about 5mm, the ratio of the die length which the corrugated fin was brazed by the refrigerant flow conduit and remains to the total brazing die length to the refrigerant flow conduit of a corrugated fin was measured, and the fin junction survival rate was searched for. The result is shown in Table 4.

[Table 4]

	フ	ィン接合残存率(%)
	酸性環境試験	塩-乾-湿-冷-熱サイクル試験
実施例1	60~75	85~95
比較例1	0~5	0 ~ 5
比較例 2	25~45	50~70

## [0070]

<u>Drawing 4 - drawing 7</u> show the evaporator for car air-conditioners which applied this invention. In addition, in the following explanation, the upper and lower sides of <u>drawing 4</u> and right and left shall be called the upper and lower sides and right and left, respectively, and this and the opposite side shall be called back for the downstream (the direction shown in <u>drawing 4</u> by the arrow head X, right-hand side of <u>drawing 5</u>) of the air which flows the ventilation gap between heat exchange tubing which a heat exchange nest of tubes adjoins a front.

In drawing 4, the evaporator (1) used for the car air-conditioner which uses a chlorofluocarbon

system refrigerant is equipped with the heat exchange core section (4) prepared between the refrigerant ON appearance side tank made from aluminum (2) which set spacing in the vertical direction and has been arranged in it and the refrigerant turn side tank made from aluminum (3), both tanks (2), and (3).

[0072]

The refrigerant ON appearance side tank (2) is equipped with the refrigerant inlet-port header unit (5) located in a before side (the ventilation direction downstream), and the refrigerant outlet header unit (6) located in the backside (the ventilation direction upstream). The refrigerant turn side tank (3) is equipped with the refrigerant inflow side header unit (7) located in a before side, and the refrigerant outflow side header unit (8) located in the backside.

[0073]

As for the heat exchange core section (4), the heat exchange nest of tubes (11) which consists of two or more heat exchange tubing (9) which set spacing to the longitudinal direction and has been arranged in the shape of juxtaposition is constituted by arranging two trains two or more trains and here together with the cross direction. A corrugated fin (12) is arranged on the outside of heat exchange tubing (9) of the ventilation gap between heat exchange tubing (9) which each heat exchange nest of tubes (11) adjoins, and the right-and-left both ends of each heat exchange nest of tubes (11), respectively, and it is brazed by heat exchange tubing (9). The side plate made from aluminum (13) is arranged on the outside of the corrugated fin (12) of right-and-left both ends, respectively, and it is brazed by the corrugated fin (12). And the vertical both ends of heat exchange tubing (9) of a before side heat exchange nest of tubes (11) are connected to a refrigerant inlet-port header unit (5) and a refrigerant inflow side header unit (7), and the vertical both ends of heat exchange tubing (9) of a backside heat exchange nest of tubes (11) are connected to the refrigerant outlet header unit (6) and the refrigerant outflow side header unit (8).

[0074]

As shown in <u>drawing 5</u> and <u>drawing 6</u>, a refrigerant ON appearance side tank (2) The plate-like part I material to which it was formed in both sides from the aluminum brazing sheet which has a wax material layer, and heat exchange tubing (9) was connected (14), It consists of raise in basic wages material formed from the aluminum extruded section, and the part I material (14) bottom is consisted of a cap made from aluminum (16) which closes right-and-left both-ends opening with wrap part II material (15), and (17). [0075]

The part I material (14) has the bend (18) of the shape of cross-section radii with the small curvature which the center section projected caudad into the order both-sides part, respectively. To each bend (18), two or more long tubing insertion holes (19) set spacing, and are formed in the cross direction at the longitudinal direction at it. The tubing insertion hole (19) of order both bends (18) is located about a longitudinal direction in the same location, respectively. It starts to the first transition of a before side bend (18), and the trailing edge of a backside bend (18), respectively, and the wall (18a) is formed in them at one covering the overall length. Moreover, two or more through holes (22) set spacing to the flat part (21) between both the bends (18) of the part I material (14), and are formed in it at the longitudinal direction. [0076]

Both [ before and after the part II material's (15)'s being the letter of the cross-section abbreviation for m characters which carried out opening caudad and extending to a longitudinal direction ] walls (23), The bridge wall which divides the inside of a refrigerant ON appearance side tank (2) into two space approximately while being prepared in the center section between order both walls (23) and being extended to a longitudinal direction (24), It has two circular connection walls (25) which projected the upper limit of order both walls (23) and a bridge wall (24) to the upper part connected with one, respectively. The tubing receptacle projection (26) projected to the projection and part I material (14) side (below) is formed in the header unit (5) (6) inner direction at one at the edges-on-both-sides section of the part II material (15), i.e., the margo-inferior section of order both walls (23), covering the overall length, respectively. The front upper part of the tubing receptacle projection on the backside (26) and the lower limit

section of a bridge wall (24) are connected with one covering the overall length with the resistance plate for splitting (27). Two or more refrigerant passage holes (28A) (28B) long to a longitudinal direction set spacing to a longitudinal direction, and are formed in the part except the right-and-left both ends in a part for an after [ the resistance plate for splitting (27) ] flank in the shape of penetration. The lower limit of a bridge wall (24) is caudad projected rather than the lower limit of order both walls (23), and two or more projections (24a) caudad inserted in the through hole (22) of a projection and the part I material (14) set spacing to a longitudinal direction, and it is formed in the margo inferior at one. The projection (24a) is formed by excising the predetermined part of a bridge wall (24). [0077]

Each cap (16) and (17) are formed of a press, forging, or cutting from raise in basic wages material, and the hollow where the right-and-left both ends of the 1st, and the part II material (14) and (15) are inserted in a longitudinal-direction inside is formed. The refrigerant input (17a) which leads in a refrigerant inlet-port header unit (5), and the refrigerant tap hole (17b) which leads to an upper part from the part appropriation resistance plate (27) in a refrigerant outlet header unit (6) are formed in the right-hand side cap (17). Moreover, the refrigerant ON appearance member made from aluminum (29) which has the refrigerant outlet (29b) which leads to the refrigerant inlet port (29a) which leads to refrigerant input (17a), and a refrigerant tap hole (17b) is brazed by the right-hand side cap (17).

and the projection (24a) of the part II material (15) inserts [ both members (14) and (15) ] in the through hole (22) of the part I material (14) — having — by being closed While the upper limit side of the standup wall (18a) before and behind the part I material (14) contacts the lower limit side of part II material (15) order both walls (23) Where the cross—direction external surface of a tubing receptacle projection (26) is contacted, the cross—direction inside of both the standup wall (18a) When it is mutually brazed using the wax material layer of the part I material (14) and both caps (16) and (17) are further brazed by the 1st, and the part II material (14) and (15) using sheet—like wax material, the refrigerant ON appearance side tank (2) is formed. a front [ bridge wall / of the part II material (15) / (24) ] side — a refrigerant inlet—port header unit (5) — similarly the backside [ bridge wall / (24) ] serves as a refrigerant outlet header unit (6). Moreover, the refrigerant outlet header unit (6) is divided with the resistance plate for splitting (27) in vertical both space (6a) (6b), and is made to open such space (6a) (6b) for free passage by the refrigerant passage hole (28A) (28B). The refrigerant tap hole (17b) of a right—hand side cap (17) leads in the up space (6a) of a refrigerant outlet header unit (6).

As shown in <u>drawing 5</u> and <u>drawing 7</u>, a refrigerant turn side tank (3) The plate-like part I material to which it was formed in both sides from the aluminum brazing sheet which has a wax material layer, and heat exchange tubing (9) was connected (31), It consists of raise in basic wages material formed from the aluminum extruded section, and the part I material (31) bottom is consisted of a cap made from aluminum (33) which closes right-and-left both-ends opening with wrap part II material (32).

[0080]

The top face (3a) of a refrigerant turn side tank (3) is formed in the whole in the shape of cross-section radii from the high end section (34) so that it may become low gradually toward order both sides, while the center section of the cross direction turns into the high end section (34). The slot (35) extended into a refrigerant turn side tank (3) order both-sides part from the high end section (34) order both sides in a top face (3a) to an order both-sides side (3b) sets spacing to a longitudinal direction, and two or more formation is carried out. [0081]

the cross section where the center section of the cross direction projected the part I material (31) up — it is circular and the suspension wall (31a) is formed in the order edges on both sides at one covering the overall length. And the top face of the part I material (31) turns into a top face (3a) of a refrigerant turn side tank (3), and the external surface of a suspension wall (31a) is a refrigerant turn side tank (3) order both—sides side (3b). In the part I material (31) order both

sides, it applies to the lower limit of a suspension wall (31a) from the high end section (34) of the center of a cross direction, and the slot (35) is formed. Among the adjoining slots (35) in a both-sides part before and after removing the high end section (34) of the center of the part I material (31) order, the tubing insertion hole (36) respectively long to a cross direction is formed. The tubing insertion hole (36) of order is located about a longitudinal direction in the same location. Two or more through holes (37) set spacing to a longitudinal direction, and are formed in the high end section (34) of the center of a cross direction of the part I material (31) at it. The part I material (31) is built by forming a suspension wall (31a), a slot (35), a tubing insertion hole (36), and a through hole (37) in coincidence by performing press working of sheet metal to an aluminum brazing sheet.

[0082]

Both [ before and after extending to the longitudinal direction which the part II material (32) is the letter of the cross-section abbreviation for w characters which carried out opening to the upper part, and curved up toward the cross-direction outside ] walls (38), The bridge wall of the shape of a perpendicular which divides the inside of a refrigerant turn side tank (3) into two space approximately while being prepared in the center section between order both walls (38) and being extended to a longitudinal direction (39), It has two connection walls (41) which connect the lower limits of order both walls (38) and a bridge wall (39) with one, respectively. The tubing receptacle projection (42) projected to the projection and part I material (31) side (above) is formed in the header unit (7) (8) inner direction at the part II material (32) order edges-on-both-sides section, i.e., the rising wood of order both walls (38), at one covering the overall length, respectively. The upper limit of a bridge wall (39) is projected more nearly up than tubing receptacle projection (42) upper limit, and two or more projections (39a) inserted in the through hole (37) of a projection and the part I material (31) up set spacing to a longitudinal direction, and it is formed in the upper limb at one. Moreover, between the adjacent projections (39a) in a bridge wall (39), notching for refrigerant passage (39b) is formed from the upper limb, respectively. A projection (39a) and notching (39b) are formed by excising the predetermined part of a bridge wall (39).

[0083]

[0085]

The part II material (32) is manufactured by excising a bridge wall (39) and forming a projection (39a) and notching (39b), after carrying out extrusion molding of order both walls (38), a bridge wall (39), a connection wall (41), and the tubing receptacle projection (42) to one. [0084]

Each cap (33) is formed of a press, forging, or cutting from raise in basic wages material, and has the hollow where the right-and-left both ends of the 1st, and the part II material (31) and (32) are inserted in a longitudinal-direction inside.

and the projection (39a) of the part II material (32) inserts [ both members (31) and (32) ] in a through hole (37) — having — by being closed While the lower limit side of the suspension wall (31a) before and behind the part I material (31) contacts the upper limit side of part II material (32) order both walls (38) Where the cross-direction external surface of a tubing receptacle projection (42) is contacted, the cross-direction inside of both the suspension wall (31a) When it is mutually brazed using the wax material layer of the part I material (31) and both caps (33) are further brazed by the 1st, and the part II material (31) and (32) using sheet-like wax material, the refrigerant turn side tank (3) is formed. a front [ bridge wall / of the part II material (32) / (39) ] side — a refrigerant inflow side header unit (7) — similarly the backside [ bridge wall / (39) ] serves as a refrigerant outflow side header unit (8). Upper limit opening of notching (39b) of the bridge wall (39) of the part II material (32) is closed by the part I material (31), and, thereby, the refrigerant passage hole (43) is formed.

[0086]

Heat exchange tubing (9) which constitutes the heat exchange nest of tubes (11) of order consists of an aluminum extruded section, and two or more refrigerant paths which have the shape of flat [ broad to a cross direction ], and are extended in the die-length direction to the interior are formed in the shape of juxtaposition. The upper limit section of heat exchange tubing

(9) is in the condition to which the upper limit side contacted the tubing receptacle projection (26) while being inserted in the tubing insertion hole (19) of the part I material (14) of a refrigerant ON appearance side tank (2). It is brazed by the part I material (14) using the wax material layer of the part I material (14). Similarly, the lower limit section is in the condition to which the lower limit side contacted the tubing receptacle projection (42) while being inserted in the tubing insertion hole (36) of the part I material (31) of a refrigerant turn side tank (3), and it is brazed by the part I material (31) using the wax material layer of the part I material (31). [0087]

In addition, as heat exchange tubing (9), it may replace with the thing made from an aluminum extruded section, and the thing in which two or more refrigerant paths were formed may be used by inserting an inner fin in the interior of the welded tube made from aluminum. Moreover, the two flat wall formation sections which were formed by performing strip processing to the wax material layer side of the aluminum brazing sheet which has a wax material layer on one side, and stood in a row through the connection section, The side-attachment-wall formation section really fabricated in the shape of upheaval from the side edge of the opposite side with the connection section in each flat wall formation section, The plate equipped with two or more bridge wall formation sections which set predetermined spacing crosswise [ of the flat wall formation section ], and were really fabricated in the shape of upheaval from both the flat wall formation section, respectively In the connection section, it may bend in the shape of a hairpin, the side-attachment-wall formation sections may be compared, it may braze mutually, and what formed the bridge wall by the bridge wall formation section may be used.

[0088]

A corrugated fin (12) is formed in both sides in the shape of a wave using the aluminum brazing sheet which has a wax material layer, and two or more louvers are formed in the letter of juxtaposition at the cross direction in the connection section which connects the wave front section and wave pars basilaris ossis occipitalis. The corrugated fin (12) is shared by order both the heat exchange nest of tubes (11), and the width of face of the cross direction is almost equal about spacing of the front side edge of heat exchange tubing (9) of a before side heat exchange nest of tubes (11), and the back side edge of heat exchange tubing (9) of a backside heat exchange nest of tubes (11).

In this evaporator (1), the potential of the surface section from the outermost surface in a heat exchange tubing (9) peripheral face to depth d(= 0.15) mm A, The potential of B and a corrugated fin (12) for the potential of the core part except the surface section in heat exchange tubing (9) C, When potential of the fillet currently formed in the brazing section of heat exchange tubing (9) and a corrugated fin (12) is set to D, these relation Like the case of the capacitor (50) mentioned above, it is A<=C<=D<B and has become potential A:-850-800mV, potential B:-710-670mV, potential C:-850-800mV, and potential D:-850-800mV. Moreover, the alloy presentation of the surface section of heat exchange tubing (9) and a core part and the alloy presentation of a corrugated fin (12) are the same as that of the refrigerant flow conduit (53) of a capacitor (50) and corrugated fin (54) which were mentioned above. Furthermore, it is the same as that of the fillet (59) currently formed in the brazing section of heat exchange tubing (9), the refrigerant flow conduit (53) of the capacitor (50) which also mentioned above the alloy presentation of the fillet currently formed in the brazing section with a corrugated fin (12), and a corrugated fin (54).

[0090]

An evaporator (1) is manufactured by brazing a tacking meal and all configuration members collectively combining each configuration member. At this time, a heat exchange tubing material consists of a tubular body and a Zn thermal-spraying layer formed so that the whole peripheral face of a tubular body might be covered like the case of the refrigerant flow conduit material (60) which forms the capacitor (50) mentioned above. The alloy presentation of a tubular body and the amount of Zn thermal-spraying layer are the same as the refrigerant flow conduit material (60) of the capacitor (50) mentioned above. Moreover, corrugated fin material consists of hide material by which the clad was carried out to both sides of a core material and a core material

like the case of the corrugated fin material (61) which forms the capacitor (50) mentioned above. The alloy presentation of a core material and hide material and the rate of a clad of hide material are the same as the corrugated fin material (61) of the capacitor (50) mentioned above. [0091]

An evaporator (1) constitutes the refrigerating cycle which uses a chlorofluocarbon system refrigerant with a compressor and a capacitor, and is carried in a car, for example, an automobile, as a car air-conditioner.

[0092]

In two operation gestalten mentioned above, although the heat exchanger by this invention is used as the capacitor and evaporator of a car air—conditioner in the car equipped with the car air—conditioner which has a compressor, a capacitor, and an evaporator and uses a chlorofluocarbon system refrigerant, for example, an automobile, it may be carried in an automobile as an oil cooler or a radiator.

[0093]

Moreover, the heat exchanger by this invention may be used as the gas cooler and evaporator of a car air—conditioner in the car equipped with the car air—conditioner which has a compressor, a gas cooler, intermediate heat exchanger, an expansion valve, and an evaporator, and uses CO2 refrigerant, for example, an automobile.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[0094]

[Drawing 1] It is the perspective view showing the capacitor for car air-conditioners which applied this invention.

[Drawing 2] In the capacitor of drawing 1, it is the sectional view expanding and showing the brazing section of a refrigerant flow conduit and a corrugated fin.

<u>[Drawing 3]</u> In the production process of the capacitor for car air-conditioners, it is the sectional view expanding and showing the tubing material and fin material before brazing.

[Drawing 4] the whole evaporator configuration for car air—conditioners which applied this invention is shown — it is a notching perspective view a part.

[Drawing 5] It is the vertical cross section which similarly omitted a part of evaporator for car air-conditioners.

[Drawing 6] It is the decomposition perspective view of the refrigerant ON appearance side tank of the evaporator for car air—conditioners.

[Drawing 7] It is the decomposition perspective view of the refrigerant turn side tank of the evaporator for car air-conditioners.

[Description of Notations]

[0095]

- (1): The evaporator for car air-conditioners (heat exchanger)
- (9): Heat exchange tubing
- (12): Corrugated fin
- (50): The capacitor for car air-conditioners (heat exchanger)
- (53): Refrigerant flow conduit (heat exchange tubing)
- (53a): Surface section
- (53b): Core part
- (54): Corrugated fin
- (59): Fillet
- (60): Refrigerant flow conduit material (tubing material for heat exchangers)
- (60a): Tubular body
- (60b): Zn thermal-spraying layer
- (61): Corrugated fin material (fin material for heat exchangers)
- (61a): Core material
- (61b): Hide material

[Translation done.]

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### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[0094]

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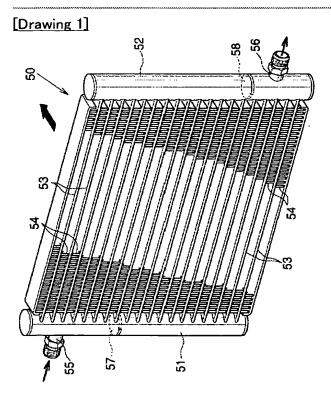
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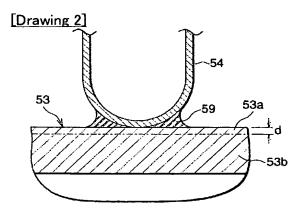
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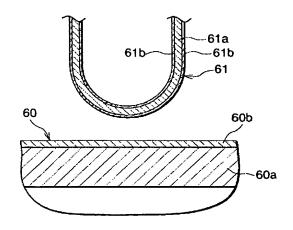
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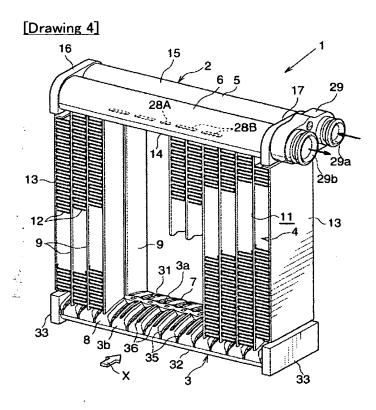
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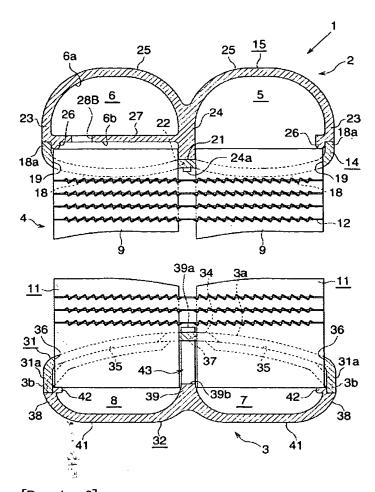


[Drawing 3]



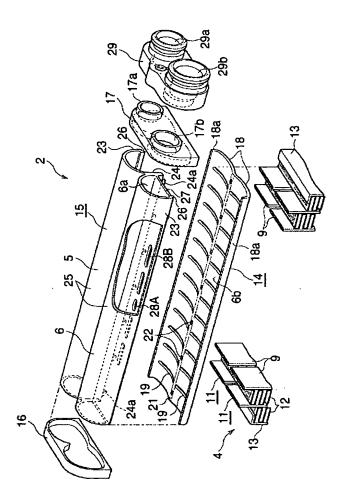


[Drawing 5]



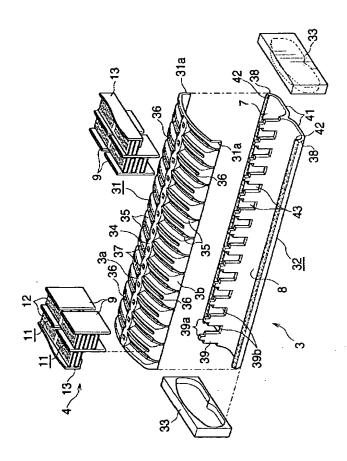
[Drawing 6]

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[Drawing 7]

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